

A
T R E A T I S E
ON THE
M I L I T A R Y A R T ;
IN FOUR PARTS.

CONTAINING:

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| <p>I. A comprehensive system* of Discipline, for the Cavalry of the United States; adapted to the principles of Baron Steuben's Regulations for the Infantry, and the latest Prussian and English Treatises on Cavalry.</p> <p>II. Regulations concerning the Duty of Cavalry in Camp in time of War.</p> <p>III. Directions for the</p> | <p>conduct of Partizan Corps, whether Cavalry or Infantry, in carrying on the Petite Guerre.</p> <p>IV. Maxims relating to the Marching, Encamping, and other general operations of an Army in the Field: Compiled principally from the observations of experienced Officers, and the most approved Writers on the Art of War.</p> |
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ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

By E. HOYT,
An Officer in the Cavalry of Massachusetts.

VOL. I. PART I & II.

The strength of the State consists less in the number than in the Military Virtues of its Citizens. VATTTEL.

PUBLISHED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.

PRINTED AT BRATTLEBOROUGH,
By BENJAMIN SMEAD, FOR THE AUTHOR.
Sold by him, and by RUSSELL & RIPLEY,
GREENFIELD.

1798.



A
T R E A T I S E
O N T H E
M I L I T A R Y A R T ;
I N F O U R P A R T S .

C O N T A I N I N G :

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE propriety of publishing and selling the first volume of this work, separate from the second, will be obvious ;—the first being calculated principally for the discipline of the Cavalry—the second containing rules for the management of Troops in the field, in carrying on the *Petite Guerre*, and in some of the higher branches of war ; being applicable to Infantry as well as Cavalry.—It is presumed that many would wish to procure the first, who would not go to the expense of both.



I NO 61

P R E F A C E

T O T H E

F I R S T V O L U M E.

ALTHOUGH we have a variety of books on Military subjects, yet none that I have met with are fully adapted to the duties and discipline of the Cavalry of the United States. The want of a system to introduce uniformity and regularity in the duty and manœuvres of this useful species of troops, at a period when they constitute a considerable proportion of the defence of the country, is too obvious to be doubted by any one conversant with military subjects; especially when it is considered, that these troops require the most strict and uniform discipline to fit them for the field.

These considerations first induced me to undertake to adapt the principles and manœuvres laid down in the Baron STEUBEN's much approved regulations for the infantry, to the cavalry; which at first, was intended only to promote the discipline of the corps in which I served; but upon submitting the manuscript to the inspection of some gentlemen belonging to other corps, I was requested to prosecute the work upon a more comprehensive scale, that it might be more useful for the cavalry in general; which, after a considerable delay, in hopes that some abler hand would undertake the necessary task, and frequent applications for copies of the work in its then crude state, I have attempted in the first volume of this treatise. How far I have succeeded in forming

forming a system, which will exhibit the necessary actions, movements, and detail of duties, required of corps of cavalry in the militia and in actual service, I leave to the determination of the candid tactician.

To accomplish this design, no pains have been spared. The Baron's method has been followed, so far as it was applicable to the purpose, and his principles adhered to as closely as the analogy of the Troops would admit. In some few instances manœuvres have been extracted, with some small alterations, such as substituting the term Squadron for that of Battalion, which was sufficient to apply them to the Cavalry.

In the prosecution of the plan, free use has been made of all such books as were found to contain any thing proper to introduce into the work ; and as extracts are considerably numerous and interspersed throughout the whole, many times with small alterations, it was difficult to cite the authors from whom those extracts have been made ; and thus I have frequently used the expressions as well as the sentiments of authors, without acquainting the reader of it, which I presume the advertising him of, once for all, will prevent the suspicion of plagiarism. Thus some parts of the work have been almost wholly compiled from the best tactical, as well as other auxiliary writers, a particular enumeration of which it is presumed is unnecessary.

It may be proper, however, to acknowledge my indebtedness, to the Elementary principles of Tactics so ingeniously and scientifically investigated in Col. TIMOTHY PICKERING's Plan of Discipline for a Militia, from which I have received much useful information.

SIME's Military Guide, and HUGHES' Art of Riding, have afforded some useful precepts ; and after the work was in considerable forwardness, a respectable friend, obligingly favoured me with a perusal of the Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry, by the late King of Prussia ; and also a Treatise on the Discipline of Light Cavalry, by Capt. NEVILLE, of the English Light Dragoons ; from which I have selected whatever was thought useful, and adopted their principles so far as I deemed it necessary to render the plan complete.

To

To the latter I am indebted for the method of marching Ranks by Threes, a movement lately introduced into manœuvres of the Cavalry; which, from its admirable qualities, appears to obviate many of the most material difficulties which have heretofore attended the formation and displaying of Columns, retreating in Line, &c.

To avoid swelling the volume, and enhancing the price beyond what was first intended, I have omitted Instructions for each particular Grade. If any are desirous of more particular directions than are interspersed in the body of the work, they may consult RAWSON'S Military Duty, lately published in this Country, which contains the whole of Baron STEUBEN'S regulations for the Infantry, and also a compendium of the Duty of all Officers as well as Soldiers both in the Militia and in actual service—and is a work replete with Military information, and interspersed with many curious anecdotes and remarks.

The manuscript has been inspected by a number of General, Field and other Officers of distinction and ability, some of whom served in the late Army; upon whose approbation, together with a desire of rendering some small service to my Country, by facilitating the progress of Discipline in the Cavalry at this important crisis, I have been induced to hazard the censure of the Gentlemen of the Cavalry, by offering the following sheets to their inspection, which is done with the utmost deference, persuaded that the greatest candour is to be expected from those who are the best capable of judging of its merits. I therefore flatter myself that the Military Connoisseurs will excuse any thing which they may look upon as trivial, and that they will allow the design to be laudable, if I have failed of utility in the execution.

The Duty of Light Cavalry and Light Infantry, in carrying on the *Petite Guerre*, will be the subject of Part 3d, Vol. II.

DEERFIELD, (Mass.) Sept. 12, 1798.

I NO 61

A
T R E A T I S E
O N T H E
M I L I T A R Y A R T.
P A R T F I R S T.

C H A P. I.

Of Recruits, the Arms and Accoutrements.

RECRUIITS for light cavalry should be strong and active, from five feet eight inches, to five feet ten inches high; with straight limbs, and every way well made, and not too heavy; the disadvantage of incumbering horses with unweildy riders is very great: To these qualifications must be added, youth, temperance, and docility of temper, adroitness in the exercise of the field, and patience under every vicissitude of fortune.

In the choice of recruits it is not unworthy the attention of officers, to prefer men that are lovers of horses, by which they will be amply compensated by the good countenance of the troops. A Hungarian Hussar has his horse saddled during a whole campaign without giving him a moment's rest, but he takes as much care of him as he does of himself; he shares his bread with him,
and

and never thinks of eating till he has supplied him with every thing he wants in abundance ; and they are said to bear fatigue better than any other cavalry in Europe.

The arms and accoutrements of the officers, and also of the soldiers, should be uniform.—The sword and pistols are the most proper and useful arms for light cavalry.* The sword should have weight and length, be of the best metal, and a full yard in blade ; as this is the weapon most to be depended upon, it cannot be too well chosen. To the hilt should be fastened a strap in such a manner that it may be hung to the wrist.

The pistols should be from ten to twelve inches in barrel, the locks smart, and of the best kind, that they may not miss fire.—The non-commissioned officers and soldiers, to have cartridge boxes that will hold twelve rounds of cartridges, and three or four flints, with each an oil cloth which are to buckle round the waist by a belt ;

* *The Carbine, with which the cavalry were formerly armed is thought by some to be a useless instrument : Whether this opinion is just or not, is a point that admits of dispute among military writers who are divided in their opinions about it.—The Chevalier FOLARD says that he hopes to see, in the next war, a general who will have weight and good sense enough to throw away the carbine, as a very useless instrument.—It will then soon be seen (says he) that he does his country essential service by obliging the cavalry to attack sword in hand which is the way they always should.—General DE GRANDMAISON is of a different opinion ; he says the light musket, (the carbine) is very useful for light horse to harraßs the enemy with, and to protect itself when pushed forward and under a necessity of dismounting to rest the horses and pass a night without infantry.*

But the opinion of FOLARD is generally adopted in America, and the light cavalry are now generally armed with long swords and large pistols.

belt; the box to be upon the belly.*—Each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private must likewise be provided with a helmet, cloke, a pair of boots and spurs.

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C H A P. II.

Of Horses and their Accoutrements.

HORSES for the cavalry should be from fourteen and an half to fifteen hands high; they should have all the qualities that denote vigour; for it is certain this will make the riders more bold and enterprising. Restive and ungovernable horses, especially if they are advanced in years, will by no means answer for the cavalry, though these generally become so by the unskillfulness of the riders who are intrusted with the management of them while they are young; yet it is very difficult to bring them to the cavalry service afterwards.

No stone horse, pacing horse or mare, should be admitted into the service, nor should any horse be mounted for service until five or six years old.

Their accoutrements consist of saddles, bridles, holsters, halters, and surcingles; to these may be added, a curry-comb, brush, and comb for the mane, with a port-manteau or valise for the clothing, &c. of the dragoon.

The best saddles are those that are about nineteen or twenty inches in length, with wide pads that come down upon the horse's sides almost as low as the skirts, to rest as near the back-bone of the horse as possible without hurting him, for the nearer the rider sits to his horse's back the safer is his seat. From hence it is evident that the pommel must rise enough to preserve the withers from

* To the belt of the cartridge box should be fitted a leathern case for a pistol, in such a manner that the dragoon may hang a pistol to his left side, when he is to go on sentry dismounted.

from being pressed, and that a horse with high withers must have a high pommel ; therefore the shape of the saddle must be perfectly adapted to the shape of the horse's back.—The cantle ought to be high, which will keep the rider firm in his seat ; the skirts of such a length that they will come three or four inches below the tops of the rider's boots ; the girth and surcingle at least three inches in width, the stirrups of the best leather (as the safety of the rider depends in a great measure upon the strength of the stirrups, they cannot be too strong ;) the breast-plate not too wide, and the saddle cloth of a moderate size.—To the saddle should be added a mail pillion. Curb bridles with double reins and nose-bands are the best for the cavalry ; the bitt should be full and thick in the mouth, especially at the ends where they join upon the bars ; most of them are made too small and long ; they cut the horse's mouth and bend back over the jaw, working like pincers. Upon the snaffle rein should be fixed a sliding loop, which will play easily upon the reins ; the length of the curb reins should be equal to the length of the snaffle reins from the bitt to the loop when it is held in the hand, as the trooper is mounted.

The holsters to be made of firm thick leather, to be as near the form of the pistols as possible and covered with bear-skin caps in such a manner as to prevent water or snow from entering them.

The valises should be made of firm leather, impervious to water ; the length equal to the thickness of the horse's body ; sufficiently large to hold the dragoon's clothing, &c. to be divided into three parts, by partitions, lengthwise ; two of which parts will hold his necessary clothing, the other part his curry-comb, brush, and comb for the mane, with a pair of brushes and black-ball for dressing his boots, which every dragoon should be provided with.

Each dragoon should also have a spare horse-shoe with a few nails fitted for setting, furnished by the smiths, which may be carried in the valises, to set, should their horses loose a shoe on their march.

C H A P. III.

Of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

THAT there is no art or science more difficult than that of war, is a position which I believe will not be controverted, by any competent judge of this most critical business. Yet by an unaccountable contradiction of the human mind many who embrace this profession, take little or no pains to study it.—They seem to think that the knowledge of a few trifles constitute a good officer.

Perhaps almost every American is endowed by nature with the first useful ingredients necessary to form a good officer—viz. *true courage*—yet few have had an opportunity of receiving an education consistent with the practice of arms.—To make a figure in this profession requires men of singular abilities, and extensive knowledge in the art of war, which is only acquired by severe application to the study of their profession.—The officers who can draw up their troops and perform the manœuvres of a field day, or march off a guard from the parade, may be esteemed, by some, as adepts in this science : but this is not all that is necessary to make them masters of their profession, there being as wide a difference, says the introduction to the Norfolk discipline, between their knowledge and that of a *Hannibal*, a *Scipio*, a *Turenne*, a *Marlbrough*, or a *Frederick 3d*, of Prussia, and, I will add, a *Washington* ; as, between the mathematical knowledge of a common land surveyor, and that of a *Newton*, or a *M'Lauren*.

Without entering into too minute a detail of the qualifications of the officers, I shall only mention a few requisites, whether on the side of those to be acquired by study and experience, or favours from nature. Though perhaps the whole that are pointed out are not indispensably necessary, merely for understanding the *subaltern parts* of war ;—such as the exercise, the evolutions, and the general established discipline and detail of service ; which admit of little variation, and are founded on cer-
tain

tain fixed and permanent rules and principles, that are far from being difficult either to be comprehended or remembered.—Very few indeed, if any, are to expect to rise to perfection in the sublime and unbounded field of military science and the grand operations of war, in which the greatest generals have found employment sufficient to exercise their ingenuity to the utmost extent. Yet all should aspire to it, on pain of otherwise ever continuing at a very mortifying distance from it; and should they, by a close application to the study of their professions, become acquainted with some other branches of knowledge, with which war is not immediately connected, I believe it will be generally acknowledged that they will not become the worse soldiers thereby, even should they acquire the epithet of *learned*—a quality (says the author of the history of prince Eugene) so far from being incompatible with heroism, that is even necessary to soften that ferocity which is too natural to a soldier.—In addition to the study of those authors who have written judiciously on the art of war, which I conceive to be indispensably necessary for every officer to acquire a critical knowledge of, I would recommend to all military gentlemen the study of history in general; as they will thereby not only enrich their minds with useful information, but may also furnish themselves with many examples highly necessary to be known, and greatly worthy their imitation. History improves the understanding, and strengthens the judgment; and thereby helps to fit us for entering upon a military life with advantage—all those that relate particularly to war are of infinite service to young officers—because they enter into many particulars of the military art, and lead the readers, as it were, by the hand, through all the sieges and battles they describe; shewing them by the examples of the greatest generals, and by a kind of anticipated experience, in what manner war is carried on. But in following the examples recorded in history, the judgment must dictate the part that is to be taken; for troops are seldom placed in exactly similar situations.—“There may be something relative in their positions,” says the king

king of Prussia,* “but examine them well, and infinite varieties will be found; because nature, in every sense fruitful, neither creates the same appearances, nor repeats the same incidents. It would therefore be bad reasoning, to say Marshal *Luxemburg* was exactly situated as I am; he acted in such a manner; I will act the same.” “Past facts are good to store the imagination and the memory; they furnish a repository of ideas, whence a supply of materials may be obtained; but which ought to be purified by passing through the *strainer of the judgment*.” The man, therefore, who is so happy as to be endowed with a quickness of apprehension, and a vivacity of disposition, will easily turn to his advantage the actions that are recorded in history; and will know instantly how far it will be safe and proper to follow or vary from them.

As the cavalry are frequently employed in detachments to reconnoitre or surprise the enemy, it follows that the officers ought to be perfectly acquainted with the geography of the country, which is the seat of war; particularly, those parts which are immediately connected with military operations; such as, the source and course of the rivers, with their breadth, depth, velocity, fords, and bridges; and also all remarkable mountains, defiles, ravines, morasses, by-paths, encamping grounds, villages, &c. together with the several distances of the one from the other: The want of this knowledge would give a skillful enemy an advantage, too great to be balanced by almost any superiority of numbers; and put it in their power to counterplot the schemes, and annoy the march of the unskillful officer.

They should be adepts in arithmetic; and if so far versed in geometry, as to be able to calculate inaccessible heights and distances, measure superficies and solids, and delineate maps of the country and plans of the posts which they may be directed to reconnoitre, they will find it not only a fruitful resource to themselves in many cases that will occur in the course of their services, but they may
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* *Posthumous Works, Preface to Volume I.*
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be extremely useful to the service, in general, by making their reports to the commander, with the greater accuracy.

As the smallest detachments of an army may have occasion to construct some work for defence, it is certainly the duty of all officers, to acquire, at least, such knowledge of fortification as will enable them to construct any small work in the field, which occasion may require. Without this knowledge, they would be greatly embarrassed, when ordered out by the general, to possess and fortify an *advance post*, without the assistance of a professed engineer, which is sometimes the case. "Fortification is one of the principal sciences," says the king of Prussia, "which an officer ought to be taught. Is he employed in besieging a town? He there finds an opportunity of acquiring fame. Is he in a town besieged? He may render essential service. Is it necessary to fortify a camp? His abilities are then brought into action. Is there some village to be fortified in the advance posts of the chain of winter quarters? He is employed there; and if he understands but a little of the art of fortification, he finds a thousand occasions of displaying his talents."

A competent knowledge of the theory and practice of artillery; and also some acquaintance with the art of drawing in perspective, if not absolutely necessary for cavalry officers, will be found advantageous to every gentleman of the army, particularly to those who expect to make a figure in their professions.

An officer ought to have an imagination fertile in projects, schemes, and resources; a penetrating spirit, capable of combining the whole circumstances of an action; a heart intrepid against every appearance of danger; a steady countenance, always assured, and that no signs of disquiet can alter; a retentive memory; a disposition alert, robust, and indefatigable, to carry him through every thing, and give a soul to the whole; a piercing, rapid eye, which instantly catches faults or advantages, obstacles and dangers of situation, of country, and every object as it passes; his sentiments such as to fix the respect, confidence, and attachment of his whole corps.

The business of light troops is frequently very fatiguing, and requires Lacedæmonian frugality and perseverance.

ance ; at other times every thing is in profusion ; but this depends on circumstances : The officers, therefore, must be content without the delicacies of the table, as they will often be exposed to the want of provisions—their beds the same with the men's ; frequently a tree, a hole in the earth, or a hut constructed in a hurry, are their shelters. These are the hardships which commonly attend the service, and a cheerful perseverance in them, is certainly, what display the abilities of these employed therein, and innures them to cold, heat, watchings, marchings, and other fatigues. Nothing animates soldiers so much as the presence and vigilance of their officers ; and in sharing with them the fatigues of the service :—They will be induced to follow their example, and be encouraged and contented with their duty. The officers, therefore, must join example to precept, that they may persuade the men to a cheerful performance of the service.

Subordination, which consists in a perfect submission to the orders of superiors, regulated by the rights and duties of every member of the army, from the private foldier to the general ; being one of the fundamental principles of the military profession, must be enforced by all officers, by a strict and exact attention to every minutia which will prevent the least relaxation ; for without it no regularity or discipline can be established in a corps ; without which, a writer justly observes, an army is no better than a contemptible rabble, and is more dangerous to the state that maintains it, than even its declared enemies.

It is subordination that gives harmony to the service, strength to authority, and merit to obedience : It is this also which prevents every disorder, and procures numerous advantages to an army. It is a false notion, that subordination and a passive obedience to superiors, is any debasement of a man's courage ; so far from it, that it is a general remark, that those armies, which have been subject to the strictest subordination, and consequently discipline, have always performed the greatest things.

Both officers and non-commissioned officers are to be perfectly acquainted with the exercise and evolutions,
and

and also the principles on which they are founded ; that they may be able to instruct the recruits in the most minute points of their duty, and explain to them the uses of the different manœuvres which they are taught.

They should be well versed in horsemanship, and should know what and how much food a horse requires to keep him in a proper state for service—they should also acquire a knowledge of the diseases to which horses are most subject, and the medicines proper to be applied—to know when a horse is well shod, that they may not employ bad smiths—and how to adjust their saddles and bridles to the best advantage, that they may not gall the horses.

The sergeants should be brave and prudent, as absolute in their commands to inferiors as subordinate to their superiors :—They ought to apply themselves to their duty with the most persevering assiduity, since the discipline and order of the troops depends in a great measure on their conduct ; they should be equitable and just in their dealings, write a good hand, and understand accounts. They cannot be too circumspect in their behaviour towards the men, by treating them with mildness, and at the same time obliging every one to do his duty. In teaching the recruits, they must exercise all their patience, by no means abusing them, but treating them with the greatest mildness ; and not expect too great precision in the first lessons, punishing those only who are wilfully negligent—they must suppress all quarrels and disputes in their troops, and where other means fail must use their authority in confining the offender.

The corporals are to know how to instruct the men in all kinds of military duties that are needful for them to learn—they should teach them the respect they are to pay to their superiors, and that when on sentry, the security of their post depends upon their vigilance—they should also acquaint them with the method of challenging rounds, patrols, &c.—and be careful, while planting a vedett, that he receives the full orders—they should take care that their uniform as well as other apparel, be neat and clean, their arms and accoutrements bright and in good order—their horses well curried, brushed and trimmed, and always ready for action—to all which

points

points they will see that the men strictly attend—in short, the non-commissioned officers should be perfect in the duties of their several departments, and encouragers of good order and discipline ; otherwise they cannot expect to gain the affection of their officers, or, ever to shine in higher grades.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Formation of a Troop.

(Plate I. Figure 1.)

A TROOP is to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one smith, one saddler, one farrier, one trumpeter, and forty-six dragoons ; to be formed into two ranks at the distance of a horse's length, the tallest men and horses in the front rank.* A troop thus drawn up is to be divided into three subdivisions,† the captain to take post on the right of the first subdivision, covered by the fourth sergeant ; the first lieutenant on the right of the third subdivision, covered by the first corporal ; the second lieutenant on the right of the second subdivision, covered by the second corporal ; the cornet twice the length of a horse behind the centre of the troop ; the first sergeant a horse's length behind the centre of the first subdivision ; the second sergeant the same distance behind the centre of the third subdivision ; the third sergeant the same distance behind the centre of the second subdivision : The two remaining corporals are posted on the flanks of the front rank.

When a troop is drawn up with *open files*, the horses are to be so far from each other, as to admit a horse to pass

* To size the men in the ranks, see Chap. viii. Art. 6.

† A troop being considered as a division in the formation of squadrons will render the term proper.

pass between the files ; but when drawn up at *close files*, they are lightly to touch each other with their knees.

The men The smith, saddler, and farrier, are to be exempted from detail as privates, and from appearing in the ranks, when their particular professions call them to their several departments. But when they are not employed in their professions, they may be paraded in the ranks, to supply the places of such men as may be absent.

A troop drawn up according to this arrangement, will consist of 24 files, exclusive of the officer's files ; and each subdivision will contain 8 files, which makes a very convenient number for almost any movement required in the manœuvring of a squadron. This arrangement is adapted to the second method of drawing up a regiment, as described in the next chapter, and the troop will constitute one division of a squadron.—But when a troop is drawn up to take its place, in a regiment formed as described in the first method (same chapter) it is divided into two subdivisions, with the captain on the right of the first, and the first lieutenant on the right of the second, each covered by a sergeant, the other two officers taking post in the rear, as supernumeraries ; the two remaining sergeants in the rear of the subdivisions ; and the corporals divided equally to the flanks.

In this last method 44 dragoons, with the four corporals, will be sufficient to constitute a troop of 24 files ; and each subdivision will consist of 12 files, exclusive of the officer's files.

C H A P. V.

Of the Formation of a Regiment.

AS the number of companies composing the regiments heretofore organized are variant, it follows that no one method of formation can be adopted, equally calculated for every corps. We shall therefore lay down two methods of formation.—The first is similar to that of the infantry in Baron STURZEN'S regulations ;

and

and perhaps is best adapted for a regiment in actual service, where a number of officers are necessarily employed on guards, and partizan parties; and the several troops are reduced to such a number of files, that the divisions will be small when drawn up as directed in the second method.

The second method has some affinity, to the formation of a regiment of hussars, in the *Prussian regulations*, and as this method will not leave so many officers supernumerary as the first, it may be the most proper formation for a militia regiment; and perhaps will serve equally well in actual service.

METHOD 1

A regiment to consist of 8 troops, with the following field and staff officers, viz. 1 colonel, 2 majors, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, and 1 surgeon's mate, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, and 1 riding master.

The troops to be drawn up in two ranks, and posted in the following order from right to left:

<i>First Squadron.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{First captain's} \\ \text{Sixth captain's} \\ \text{Fourth captain's} \\ \text{Eighth captain's} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>Troop.</i>
<i>Second Squadron.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Third captain's} \\ \text{Seventh captain's} \\ \text{Fifth captain's} \\ \text{Second captain's} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>"</i>

The regiment is to be divided into two squadrons, with an interval of 20 yards between them, and one colour posted in the centre of each squadron; the first major takes post 15 yards before the center of the first, and the second major 15 yards before the center of the second squadron; the adjutant 8 yards in front of the regiment,

regiment, before the center of the interval ; the sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, and riding master, 15 yards behind the interval of the squadrons. The colonel's post is not stationary, except at reviews, at which time he posts himself 10 yards in front of the line of majors, before the center of the regiment. The trumpets are equally divided to the wings of the squadrons ; the trumpet major on the left of the first squadron.

Each squadron is to be divided into four divisions and eight subdivisions. The captains are to remain on the right of their troops, except the second, who takes post on the left of his troop, which is the left of the regiment ; the first lieutenant of each troop to be posted on the right of the second subdivision of their several troops ; except the first lieutenant of the second troop, who is posted on the right of the first subdivision of that troop ; its second lieutenant is on the right of its second subdivision ; the remaining officers and sergeants are posted as in Plate I. Figure 2. which represents a regiment formed as described in the first method.

METHOD 2.

A regiment to consist of 6 troops, with the same field and staff officers as that in the first method. The troops to be drawn up in two ranks in the following order from right to left :

<i>First Squadron.</i>	{	First captain's Fifth captain's Fourth captain's	} <i>Troop.</i>
<i>Second Squadron.</i>	{	Third captain's Sixth captain's Second captain's	

The regiment is to be divided into two squadrons, with an interval of 20 yards between the squadrons. The field and staff officers, are posted in the same manner

ner as directed in the first method ; the trumpets on the right of their respective squadrons ; the trumpet major on the right of the second. Each squadron is to be divided into three divisions, and nine subdivisions, with one colour posted on the left of the fifth subdivision of each squadron. The captains and subalterns are to remain as much as possible with their respective troops, and are to be posted as in Plate I. Figure 3. which represents a regiment of 6 troops arranged according to the second method.

NOTE, The sergeants in the rear are to be an horse's length from the rear rank ; and the supernumerary officers the same distance in the rear of the line of sergeants, both dressed parallel to the regiment. *a*

Perhaps it may be objected, that the second method of formation will not bisect like squadrons composed of even numbers of companies : But this objection will be found to be a trifling one, when it is considered that all the good qualities of bisections will be found in trisections, which this method will admit of, as for example ; a squadron into three divisions, and a division into three subdivisions ; and if further divisions are necessary, it may be carried on by bisections, which will bring the subdivisions into sections of fours, and ranks of twos ; and further, by dividing a regiment in this manner, there remains but two supernumerary officers to be posted in the rear, which is one less than remains supernumerary in a regiment of infantry, where each company contains three officers, according to Baron STEUBEN'S formation : Whereas, if a regiment be formed according to the first method, there will remain, when the officers are all present, 12 supernumeraries to be posted in the rear. It is not supposed here, that the method of posting officers in the rear, in the formation of regiments, is a bad one ; on the contrary, it is acknowledged to be of the greatest utility in the time of an engagement. Officers posted thus will be able to keep the men up, and see that they do their duty in action ; and are ready to supply the places of the officers in the ranks, who may be killed or dangerously wounded. They may also be of great use in leading off the squadron in case of a retreat, when the men are apt to march too fast.

fast, and by that means break their ranks and files, and fall into confusion : Yet I have seen officers very averse to taking these posts, from an idea that they were to be placed there as useless.

When two troops are joined to perform their evolutions, they may form a squadron of two divisions, and six subdivisions.

When a squadron of three troops is drawn up singly, that is independent of the regiment, the first troop is always to be posted on the right, the second on the left, and the third in the center of the squadron, and the officers are posted as directed in the second method.

A squadron of four troops drawn up independent of the regiment, is to be posted in the following order from right to left ; first, fourth, third and second ; and the officers are posted as directed in the first method : Or, they may form two squadrons of six subdivisions each.

Five troops may form two squadrons, one of three divisions and nine subdivisions, according to the second method ; the other of two divisions and six subdivisions.

Seven troops may form two squadrons, one of four troops, agreeably to the first method ; the other of three troops agreeably to the second method.

Nine troops may form three squadrons agreeably to the second method.

When a regiment consisting of two or more squadrons is to perform its manœuvres, the colonel will take post in front of the center of the regiment, and give such direction to the majors (who are the proper exercising officers of the squadrons) respecting the movements, as he shall think proper. These directions may be transmitted by the adjutant ; or, the colonel may give the *caution words*, and point out the manœuvre ; for example, the squadrons are to form close columns on the right, the colonel commands, *First squadron form close column on the right !* on which the major of the first squadron, will give the necessary words. The second squadron is formed by the same method. Thus any movement may be made by direction of the colonel.

That the words of command may be heard more distinctly, the officer who exercises the squadron, is always to post himself near the centre ; but when the squadron marches

marches by one of its flanks, he should lead the head of the column. For further directions concerning the words of command, see Chap. 6, Art. 1.

NOTE, The manœuvres, &c. in this treatise, are adapted to a squadron of eight or nine subdivisions; but squadrons composed of any number of divisions may manœuvre upon the principles here laid down, with such variation in the words of command, as will readily occur to the ingenious officer.

The figures of the squadrons in the plates, are drawn to represent four divisions and eight subdivisions.

In case of the absence of any field officer, his place is to be filled by the officer next in rank in the regiment; and in order that the officers may remain with their respective troops, if any troop officer is absent, his place shall be supplied by the officer next in rank in the same troop; but should it happen that a troop is left without an officer, the colonel or commanding officer, may order an officer of another troop to take the command, as well for its exercise, as for its discipline and police in camp.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Instructions of Recruits and their Horses.

THE drilling of the recruits, is the first part of the military art; and the more it is considered, the more essential it will appear. It frees the bodies of men from the rusticities of simple nature, and forms them and their horses, to all the evolutions of war: Upon it depends the honour, merit, appearance, strength, and success of a corps: While we see the greatest corps, for want of being exercised, instantly disordered, and the disorder increasing in spite of command; the confusion oversets the art of the skillfulest masters, and the valour of the men only serves to precipitate the defeat; for which reason, it is the duty of every officer to take care that the recruits are drilled as soon as they join the corps.

The

The commanding officer of each troop is charged with the general instruction of his recruits ; and as that is a service that requires not only experience, but a patience and temper not met with in every one, he is to make choice of an officer, serjeant, and one or two corporals of his troop, who being approved of by the colonel and riding master, are to attend particularly to that business ; but in case of the arrival of a great number of recruits, every officer without distinction is to be employed on that service.

ARTICLE 1.

Direction concerning the Words of Command.

The motions of troops on parade must be uniform and regular ; for this purpose the Baron STEUBEN has directed the soldier to count a second of time between his motions. This in general may be a good measure, but (with due submission to the Baron's superior judgment) I think there are reasons why troops should perform the exercise, as well as march, sometimes slower and sometimes faster : Besides, if a thousand men were called upon to measure a second of time, without any other standard than their judgments, I doubt whether they would agree so well as they usually do in performing the motions of the exercise ; the truth is, they have a much better rule to go by than this. When a number of sounds are made in succession, having equal intervals between them, a measure is established, which any person may easily continue, and this measure the soldier always has, or ought to have in the words of command from his officer.

Let the soldier therefore, be directed instead of counting a second of time, to make the same pause between the last word of his officer, and his first motion, and from one motion to another, as the officer makes between his words. But this direction is hardly necessary, for it is so perfectly natural for men to perform by this rule, that

that when the words are well spoken the troops will rarely fail of exercising in good time. This appears to be the best standard for the soldier to measure his motions by ; and, since he naturally follows it, all that will be required, when it is necessary to perform the motion faster or slower, is, for the officer to vary the measure accordingly. The officers should observe, in giving the words of command, to make equal pauses between the proper words, whether the measure be *short* or *long*, and to pronounce distinct, and with spirit, so as to make it easy for the soldier to distinguish where and what the measure is : Very little stress of voice is to be laid upon the words, *by, to, and, the*, and some others which often occur in the words of command, they being only necessary to make sense ; but the other words, which may properly be called *emphatical*, must be pronounced with a force of voice proportioned to the number of troops exercising or manœuvring, and when these words contain more than one syllable, the accent should generally be placed on the last, particularly in those words which immediately precede the pause, or measure ; for by this the measure will be more obvious. Care should be taken not to strain the voice, which generally renders it hoarse : Some speak with as full and loud a voice to a troop, as if they were addressing a whole regiment, which sounds awkward and very ungraceful.

In the following treatise, the *pause* or *measure*, is marked in the words of command by a dash, thus — and the last word is followed by a note of admiration (!) which denotes the pause to be made by the soldier, before the first motion, and is of the same length with the dash—for example, Squadron—by the center—advance by files—march !

NOTE, To give a measure by the above rule, the words of command must have at least one pause ; but as some commands contain but one word, and therefore, no measure can be given, the soldier in such cases must use the measure most commonly practised.

ARTICLE

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ARTICLE 2.

The Instructions of the Recruits on Foot.

The recruits must be taken singly, and first taught to put on their accoutrements, and carry themselves properly. The sword is to be slung upon the left side, by a belt that goes across the right shoulder, of such a length that the bottom of the hilt may come just under the elbow, when pressed against the side, so that it may be taken hold of with the right hand without stooping or bending the body; the cartridge box to be placed upon the belly, as directed in Chap. 1st. the holsters to be fixed to the saddle in such a manner as not to incommode the rider.

The Position of a Dragoon Dismounted.

He is to stand straight and firm upon his legs, with his head turned to the right, so far as to bring the left eye over the waistcoat buttons; the heels four inches apart, the toes turned out, the belly drawn in a little, but without constraint, the breast a little projected, the shoulders square to the front, and kept back, the hands hanging down the sides, the palm close to the thighs.

Attention !

At this word the dragoon must be silent, stand firm, moving neither hand nor foot (except as ordered) but attend carefully to the words of command. This attention of the dragoon, must be observed in the strictest manner till he receives the word,

Rest !

At which he may refresh himself by moving his hands or feet; but must not sit down or quit his place, unless permitted so to do.

*Attention !**To the Left,—Dress !*

At this word the dragoon turns his head briskly to the left,

left, so far as to bring his right eye in the direction of his waistcoat buttons.

To the Right,—Dress !

He dresses again to the right as before.
He must now be taught

The Facings.

To the Right,—Face ! Two Motions.

- 1st. Turn briskly on both heels to the right, lifting up the toes a little and describing a quarter of a circle.
- 2d. Bring back the right foot to its proper position without stamping.

To the Left,—Face ! Two Motions.

- 1st. Turn to the left, as before to the right.
- 2d. Bring up the right foot to its proper position.

To the Right about,—Face ! Three Motions.

- 1st. Step back with the right foot, bringing the middle of it opposite to the left heel, at such a distance as to clear the spur.
- 2d. Turn briskly on both heels and describe half a circle.
- 3d. Bring back the right foot to its proper place.

The recruit should also be taught the method of marching on foot, both to the front and obliquely.

In marching to the front, he steps off with his left foot (always) and marches a free, easy, and natural step, without altering the position of his body or head, taking care to preserve a proper balance, and not to cross his legs, but to march without constraint in every sort of ground. In marching obliquely to the right, he steps obliquely with the right foot, bringing up the left, and placing the heel directly before the toes of the right foot; and the contrary when marching to the left; at the same time observing to keep the shoulders square to the front, especially that the shoulder opposed to the side they

20. TREATISE ON THE

they march to, does not project, and that the files keep close.

At the word *halt*, he will stop short on the foot then advanced, immediately bringing up the other without stamping.

It may be proper here, to teach the recruits the method of wheeling by platoons on foot, and performing the other evolutions of infantry, which is necessary for every dragoon to understand, in order to dismount and exercise on foot.

ARTICLE 3.

The Instructions with the Horse.

Before you let the recruit mount, teach him to know, and always to examine, if the curb be well placed, and likewise if the nose-band be properly tight, the throat-band loofish, and the head-stall neither too long nor too short, but of such a length that it may not hang lax nor pull the bitt too hard against the mouth; the girths drawn moderately but not too tight, and the crupper, and the breast-plate the same; the stirrups of such a length that when the recruit puts his foot into them (about one third of the length of each foot from the point of it) the points may be rather higher than the heels. The length of the stirrups is to be taken by the following method.

Make the recruit place himself upon the saddle straight, even, and upright, with his legs hanging down and the stirrups likewise; and when he is in this position, shorten, or lengthen the stirrups, till the bottom of them comes just under the ankle bone.

NOTE, It is to be observed in finding the length of the stirrups by this method, that the length of the saddle is proportionate to the height of the rider; which, for a man of five feet ten inches height, ought to be about twenty inches for the length of the saddle.

The

The recruit being sufficiently expert in the foregoing points, may be placed on horse-back, and taught

The Position of a Dragoon, Mounted.

He is to set straight and square upon the saddle, with his head turned to the right so far as to bring the left eye over the waistcoat buttons, the feet in the stirrups parallel to the sides of the horse, the thighs and knees kept in close to the saddle, the belly drawn in a little but without constraint, the breast a little projected, the shoulders square to the front and kept back, the left hand hold of the bridle reins so far forward as not to pull the elbow from the body, the two middle fingers between the reins, the fore finger over the right, and the little finger over the left rein; the thumb under them above the loop, and the right hand hanging down the outside of the thigh.

In teaching men a right seat on horse-back, the greatest attention must be given to prevent stiffness, which destroys the beauty of the rider, and serves only to throw him (when displaced) a greater distance from his horse, by the spring he must necessarily go off with; whereas by a proper equilibrating position of the body, and by the natural weight only of the thighs, he cannot be easily displaced; no man can be either well or firmly seated on horse-back, unless he be master of the balance of his body, quite unconstrained, with a full possession of himself, and at his ease; none of which requisites can he possess if his attention is not rightly engaged, as it must wholly be, in a raw, unsupplied and unprepared lad, who is put at once upon a rough horse. The first time a man is put on horse-back it ought to be upon a very gentle one. He should never be made to trot, till he is quite easy in the walk; nor gallop, till he is able to trot properly. Many of our recruits, from the natural agility habitual to the people of the country, and the constant practice they are in, from their infancy, of managing horses, become sufficiently versed in horsemanship, for soldiers, in a very little time.

NOTE, The riding master is to attend the instruction of the recruits, particularly that part which relates to the breaking of the horses and teaching the soldiers to ride,

He must therefore always be present with the non-commissioned officers, when drilling the recruits, to give them the necessary instructions, and to see that they teach the proper lessons.

The recruit may now be placed on foot, and taught to mount and dismount, in order for which, he must first throw the reins of the bridle over the horse's head, on his neck, stretching them straight and even, but not too tight for fear of making him rear, fall back, or throw up his head; care must be taken that the reins are not twisted or tangled; the loop which is fixed upon the snaffle reins, to be slipped down to the horse's neck, the ends of the reins to lie on the right side: He must then place himself on the left side of his horse, so far forward that he can just see by his horse's head; to dress by his right hand files, when he exercises in a body, his right hand hold of the left reins of the bridle, close to the bit, and his head turned to the right, as directed in the position of a dragoon dismounted: He is to be very exact in measuring true time between each motion.

Prepare—to Mount / Three Motions.

1st. Step back with the right foot, so far as to bring your right side against the middle of the saddle, turning to the right on the left heel as you step, and bring up the left foot within four inches of the right; at the same time quit the reins with the right hand and seize them with the left, slipping the same along the reins to the loop, put the fore finger over the right reins of the bridle, the little finger over the left, and grasp a lock of the mane with the same hand.

2d. Take hold of the stirrup with your right hand, pull it towards you, and place your left foot therein.

3d. Bring your right hand down the right side, and look square across the horse.

Mount / Two Motions.

1st. Bring the right hand smartly upon the off part of the canile of the saddle, and raise yourself straight to the stirrup, the body perpendicular, and look square across the horse.

2d. Swing the right leg over the saddle without rubbing against any thing, shifting the right hand at the same time, seat yourself easily down, and catch the stirrup with the right foot; at the same time quit the mane with the left hand, and slip back the loop to its proper place.

Prepare—to Dismount / Two Motions.

1st. With the right hand, seize the reins of the bridle, about five or six inches back of your left, and raise them a little towards your breast; at the same time with the left hand, slip the loop down to the horse's neck; and grasp a lock of the mane with the same hand.

2d. Throw the reins out of the right hand, down the right side of the horse's neck, and bring the right hand down the right side; at the same time quit the right stirrup.

Dismount / Four Motions.

1st. Bring the right hand smartly upon the right holster cap.

2d. Raise yourself up a little and bring the right foot to the left heel, at the same time slip the right hand back upon the seat of the saddle and look square across the horse, the body perpendicular.

3d. Sink the body till the right foot feels the ground, keeping the right hand upon the seat of the saddle.

4th. Quit the stirrup with the left foot, stepping the same (and turning upon the right heel as you step) up to the front, and bring up the right foot to the left, at the same time quit the mane and bridle with the left hand, and with the right hand, seize the left reins close to the bit, and look well to the right.

NOTE, The horses are to be taught to stand perfectly still when mounted, and not to move afterwards, without a signal; the men should practice mounting on each side, which besides rendering them expert, will be of great service in times of hurry.

The recruit being thus far instructed, should now be taught the following, on horse back:

Attention.

Attention !

At this word he will sit firm and still, moving neither hand nor foot, (except as ordered) keeping his horse steady, and carefully attend the words of command.

Rest !

At this word he may refresh himself by moving his body or head, &c. but he must not let go of his bridle, move his horse out of his place, nor dismount, unless permitted so to do.

Attention !

To the Left,—Dress ! } As before
To the Right,—Dress ! } explained.

They may now be taught the facings.

To the Right,—Face !

Press the right heel to the right flank of the horse, and turn him briskly to the right, and describe a quarter of a circle, keeping the horse's fore legs as much as possible in the center of the circle.

To the Left,—Face !

With the left heel and the bridle, turn your horse to the left, as before to the right.

After the recruit and his horse are well instructed in the foregoing lessons, they may be taught the different paces, which are as follows :

Slow, common, and quick. The *slow pace* is the walk ; the *common pace* the trot, and the *quick pace* the full gallop.

Forward,—March !

At this command the dragoon presses the sides of his horse, with his legs, and gently touches him with the spurs,

at the same time raising his head a little with the bridle, marches forward in the slow pace, keeping his body in the position of a mounted dragoon.

Common—Pace !

At this he rises into a full trot, keeping his former position, and at the word

Quick—Pace !

He puts on, in a full gallop.

Halt !

He stops short, by giving his horse a check with the curb reins.

It may be a little difficult to bring a horse from a quick pace to a halt ; especially one that is not well managed ; therefore it is best, first to fall into the common or slow pace, and then halt.

Common—Pace,—March !

At this command the dragoon moves off in the common pace, and at the word

Quick—Pace !

rises into a gallop, continuing the same till the officer commands another pace, when he will instantly fall into that pace, and at the word

Halt !

stops short.

But when the word *March !* is given singly, he will always move off in the slow pace, and will always continue that pace till ordered to the contrary.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 4.

Of the Passage.

The passage, or side motion, must now be taught the recruit, and his horse, which is of essential service in almost all the evolutions, since without it scarcely any manœuvre can be well performed ; nor can the files preserve their proper distances from one another without being familiar with it.

To teach a horse this motion, bring him against a building or some obstruction, which will prevent him from going forward, and pull the right rein of the bridle so as to turn his head a little, and close the left spur to his side back towards his flank, and he will move sideways to the right. He will move to the left in the same manner if his head be pulled to the left, and the right spur touch him towards his flank. He afterwards obeys a touch of the leg through fear of the spur, in the same manner as a horse moves his croup from one part of the stall to the other when any one strikes him with the hand.

When a rank or division is to passage to the right, it will receive the command *passage to the right !* on which every horse is to be turned to the right, as above directed. *March !* the whole press their left legs to their horses, and move at the same instant.

Halt ! Front ! the horses stop and turn square to the front.

ARTICLE 5.

General Directions for Managing the Horses.

Great care and pains must be taken in teaching horses to perform their motions properly : They should never be corrected but when gentle means and cherishing will not prevail, which every horse of good temper will yield to, if he be made sensible what, how, and when to do,

that

that which is required of him. But if it should happen that correction becomes necessary, as may be the case when a horse deviates from his discipline wilfully, he should be punished at the very instant he commits the fault, though moderately ; but never correct him for ignorance. When the rider makes use of his spurs, he must not do it with a kick, but by a gentle touch, pressing them still harder if he does not obey. The spurs rightly managed are of very essential use to a horseman ; they are not merely confined to putting a horse forward, as most people imagine, but by them the croup of a horse is guided, as his head is by the bridle ; and he will move sideways if you close one spur to him, and straight forward if both ; and by using him gently to this, he will obey the least touch of the leg without the spur which he still retains a remembrance of. By this use of the legs and spurs of the rider, a horse may be made to keep straight along a road, if he starts at any thing ; when otherwise he would make a great circle with his croup out of the road. If he starts at any thing on the left, hold his head high and keep it straight in the road pulling it from the object he starts at, keeping your right leg hard pressed against his side towards his flank and gently touch him with the spur ; he will then go straight along the road, and by turning his head a little more he may be forced with his croup close up to what frightened him ; for as his head is pulled one way his croup necessarily turns the other. The recruits should be taught to rein back their horses in a line, that they may be able to open their files when exercising in a body. They should also be accustomed to leaping fences and ditches, swimming rivers, and riding over all sorts of ground. In teaching a horse to rein back, you must pull upon the curb, at the same time making use of some word for a signal, as *rein back* ! But if he refuses to back, and stands motionless, the rider's legs must be approached with the greatest gentleness to the horse's sides ; and, while the hand is acting on the reins to solicit his backing, making use of the above word or signal at the same time ; this seldom fails of the desired effect, by raising one of the horse's fore legs, which, being in the air, has no weight upon it, is easily brought backwards, by a small degree

of tension in the reins ;—but if he still refuses to obey, let a person on foot gently strike him on the knees with a small rod and you pull him back at the same instant, making use of the above word, or signal : When he readily obeys, encourage and cherish him by some soothing words, and clap him gently with the hand, but by no means make use of harsh methods which will frighten him : By teaching him in this manner, he will in a little time perform the motion with ease, at a word.

The *leaps*, of whatever sort they are, which horses are brought to in the beginning, ought to be very small ones ; the rider must keep his body back, raise his hand a little in order to help the fore parts of the horse up and be very attentive to his equilibrium. The bending the body back, and that in a great degree, is the greatest security in *flying* leaps ; it is a security also, when a horse leaps *standing*. The horse's rising does not try the rider's seat ; the lash of his hind legs is what ought to be guarded against, and is best done by the body's being greatly inclined back ; let the knees and the body be kept pliable,—this loose manner of sitting will elude every rough motion of the horse ; whereas, the fixture of the knees so commonly insisted upon, will, in great shocks, conduce to the violence of the fall.

In leaping it is best to begin at a low bar, covered with furze, which pricking the horse's legs, if he does not raise himself sufficiently, prevents his contracting a sluggish and dangerous habit of touching as he goes over, which any thing yielding and not pricking, would give him a custom of doing. Let the ditches you first bring the horses to, be narrow ; and in this and in every thing else let the increase be made by degrees ; accustom them to come up to every thing which they are to leap over, and to stand coolly at it for some time ; and then to raise themselves gently up, in order to form to themselves an idea of the distance. When they leap well standing you may use them to walk gently up to the leap, and go over without first halting at it, and after that practise is familiar to them, repeat the like in a gentle trot, and so by degrees, faster and faster, till at length it is as familiar to them, to leap flying on a full gallop, as any other way : All which is to be acquired with great facility,

facility, by calm and soft means, without any hurry.

The horses should be well accustomed to swimming, which may frequently be necessary upon service, and therefore, if the men and horses are not previously used to it, both may be liable to perish in the water. A very small portion of strength is sufficient to guide a horse (any where indeed, but particularly) in the water, where they must be permitted to have their heads, and not be constrained by the bridle in any shape; the rider should stoop forward and sink himself in the water as much as possible, for the more he sinks in the water, the less load he is to his horse, as the water sustains more of his weight in this position; he should also give the bridle to the horse, and steer and assist him with his hands.

The use of the curb is a point of great importance in managing a horse; it ought to be used very cautiously, a gentle turn of the wrist being sufficient to govern a horse that is well managed. When the rider brings his horse from the quick to the slow pace, he gives him a pretty smart check with the curb reins, with an even hand, but he should never jerk too hard upon them (for it will make the horse throw up his head) unless he means to correct him, which he had better do by some tone of the voice, by which he lets him know that he dislikes his action.

It is very essential that a horse for the cavalry should be taught to bear a little upon the bit, yet not to throw himself too much upon it, or, as it is termed in the manege, he should have a *just appui*, which is the nice bearing up or stay of the bridle, so that the horse being awed by the sensibility and tenderness of his mouth, dares not rest too much upon the bit, nor check or beat upon the hand, to withstand it. The appui* ought to be full rather than otherwise; to give a horse which, he should be galloped, frequently halted and reined back.

ARTICLE

* *Appui, in the manege (q. d. rest or stay upon the hand) is the reciprocal effort between the horse's mouth and the bridle-hand, or the sense of the action of the bridle on the hand of the horseman.*

ARTICLE 6.

To use a Horse to Drums, Fire Arms, &c.

Great industry and patience is necessary to form the habits of horses for the cavalry service ; and were they accustomed constantly to hear all the noises of war, and to see fire and smoke immediately before feeding, they would not only be sooner reconciled, but from the hopes of feeding would be easily led into action.

It is an approved and good method to conquer the horse's fear of the sound of a drum, by beating one near him at the time of feeding him ; this not only familiarizes the noise to him, but makes it pleasant, as a forerunner of his meat—but it is never adviseable to whip or spur a horse up to a drum, for it is likely he will start at it always afterwards ; for he will understand it as a forerunner of a whipping.

The best method to use a horse to fire arms, is, first, to put a pistol in the manger with his feed, then use him to the sound of the lock and pan ; after which, when you are upon him, shew it to him, presenting it forward, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other ; when he is reconciled to that, proceed to flash in the pan ; after which, put a small charge into the piece, and so continue augmenting it by degrees to what is commonly used : If he seems uneasy, walk him forward a few steps, then back again, and caress him.

Thus a horse may be taught to stand quiet and still when shot off from ; to stop the moment you present, and not move after firing, till he is required to do it.

Horses are often disquieted and unsteady at the drawing, clashing, and returning of swords ; all which they will be familiarized to by degrees, by frequency and gentleness. In short, the horse must be taught to be so cool and undisturbed, as to suffer the rider to act upon him with the same freedom as if he was on foot : Patience, coolness, and temperance, are the only means requisite for accomplishing this end.

As horses are naturally apt to be frightened at the sight and smell of dead animals, it is adviseable to habituate

habituate them to walk and leap over carcases of dead horses ; and as they will at first be much terrified at this sight the greater gentleness must consequently be used.

With such horses as are afraid of burning objects, begin by keeping them still, at a certain distance from some lighted straw—caress the horse, and in proportion as his fear diminishes, gradually approach the fire, and increase the size of it : By these means he will very quickly be brought to be so familiar with it, as to walk undaunted, even through it.

Having perfected the horses in all the necessary lessons, and reduced them to a proper degree of suppleness, by which we understand the ability and readiness of a horse to move every limb and part of his body, in a manner agreeable to the signal given him by the hands and legs of the rider ; as likewise instantly to perform any other motion, to bend his body, move and turn in a short compass, and to perform whatever else he has been taught ; they may be mounted for the manual exercise.

ARTICLE 7.

THE MANUAL EXERCISE.

I.

Handle—Sword ! Two Motions.

1st. Bring your right hand over your left arm, which arm you press to your left side, and seize the hilt of the sword with a full hand.

2d. Start the sword so far out of the scabbard as to bring the right arm upon a level with your shoulders.

II.

Draw—Sword ! Two Motions.

1st. Draw the sword out of the scabbard, and throw up the point perpendicular before the right eye, the top

of the hand as high as the eyes, the elbow kept close to the body, the broad side of the blade towards you, the edge to the left.

2d. Bring the sword down the outside of the right thigh, the blade inclining towards the right shoulder, the edge forward, and the elbow kept close to the body.

III.

Poise—Sword ! One Motion.

With a quick motion bring up the sword directly before your right eye, the top of the hand even with your eyes, the edge turned to the left, the blade perpendicular, and the elbow kept close to the body.

IV.

Rest—Sword ! One Motion.

Bring your sword back to its former position.

V.

Point—Sword ! Two Motions.

1st. Bring your sword to a poise.

2d. Enter the blade into the scabbard between your arm and body, so far that your arm may be upon a level with your shoulder.

VI.

Return—Sword ! Two Motions.

1st. Thrust your sword down to the hilt.

2d. Bring your hand down your right side, with life.

VII.

Handle—Pistol ! Two Motions.

1st. Bring your right hand round turning the back towards you, and seize the butt of the pistol with a full hand.

2d.

ed. Start the pistol half out of the holster.

VIII.

Draw—Pistol ! One Motion.

Draw the pistol out of the holster and rest the butt of it upon your right knee, keeping it a little inclined from a perpendicular, towards the horse's head.

IX.

Cock—Pistol ! Two Motions.

1st. Bring the butt of the pistol up against your breast, and place your thumb on the cock, keeping the muzzle up.

2d. Bring down the pistol to its former place, cocking it at the same time, slip your thumb off the cock, and rest the butt on the right knee.

X.

Take—Aim ! One Motion.

Bring up the pistol before the right eye, and drop the muzzle till you can see along the barrel, and put the fore finger before the trigger, your arm extended.

XI.

Fire ! Two Motions.

1st. Pull the trigger smartly with the fore finger, holding the pistol firm in the hand.

2d. Bring down the pistol and rest the butt on the right thigh.

XII.

Return—Pistol ! Three Motions.

1st. Place the muzzle of the pistol in the holster, the back of your hand turned towards your body.

D 2

2d. Thrust it down into the holster.

3d. Quit the pistol and bring your hand down your right side.

N. B. It is not necessary to mention the *right* or *left* pistol, because they are both handled alike; therefore the same words of command will answer for both.

ARTICLE 8.

Firing the Pistol with the Sword drawn.

The recruit must now be taught the method of drawing and returning his sword, and firing his pistols with his sword drawn; in the following manner:

Draw—Sword ! Three Motions.

1st. Bring your right hand over your left arm, and seize the hilt of the sword with a full hand, as directed in the first motion of handling sword.

2d. Draw the sword out of the scabbard and bring it to a poise.

3d. Bring the sword down the outside of your right thigh, as in the 2d motion of the 2d word of command, in the manual exercise.

Make—Ready ! Four Motions.

1st. With a quick motion drop the point of the sword down the left side of the horse's neck, at the same time turn your sword-hand over till the edge of the blade and the palm of your hand are uppermost; also, at the same time, turn your bridle-hand over from you towards the horse's head until the palm is likewise uppermost, and seize the blade of the sword close to the hilt, and grasp it fast with the bridle reins; the blade depressed so that the point may be below the horse's mouth, and kept close to the neck.

2d. Quit the hilt with the right hand, and seize the butt of the pistol with the same.

3d.

3d. Draw the pistol out of the holster and bring the butt up against your breast, placing your thumb on the cock, as in the 1st motion of the 9th word of command in the manual exercise.

4th. Bring the butt of the pistol down upon the right thigh, cocking it at the same time.

Take—Aim / One Motion.

Bring up the pistol before the right eye, &c. as directed in the 10th word of command in the manual exercise.

Fire / Five Motions.

1st. Pull the trigger smartly with the fore finger.

2d. Enter the muzzle of the pistol into the holster.

3d. Thrust it home.

4th. Quit the pistol and seize the hilt of the sword with a full hand, the palm uppermost.

5th. Bring the sword down the right side, at the same time turn the bridle-hand back to its former position.

Return—Sword / Four Motions.

1st. Bring the sword to a poise.

2d. Enter the point into the scabbard, as directed in the 2d motion of the 5th word of command in the manual exercise.

3d. Thrust the sword home.

4th. Bring your hand down your right side.

ARTICLE 9:

Exercise of the Sword, by striking off the Head, and running at the Ring.

This exercise is recommended by Capt. NEVILLE, as highly useful for cavalry frequently to practice.

A post about 8 feet high, is fixed upright in the ground; on the top of which, is a hole about three eighths of an inch in diameter, in which hole a twig of soft wood is inserted, supporting a bag of cloth stuffed with wool, about the size of a man's head—the upper part of the post is rolled round with old cloth or leather, to prevent any awkward recruit from damaging his sword. The head is four or five inches from the top of the post.

The dragoon being placed about 60 yards from the post, with his sword drawn, advances; puts his horse into a gallop, leading with the off leg, pushes him into three quarters speed, and when near the post collects his horse well, seats him on his haunches, makes a half circle round the post to the right, keeping his body well back, and with a *back stroke*, strikes off the head by cutting the twig in two; he then replaces his sword and returns to the ranks. A person should be stationed near the post to put up the head again, with a new twig; another dragoon then performs the same course, and so on till every man has had his turn.

Running at the Ring is as follows :

A post about six feet high, with one much smaller, and about two feet long, fastened at right angles at the top, is fixed upright in the ground; the cross stick at top has a small hook or nail driven in near the end; three rings, whose diameters are something wider than the breadth of the sword blade, are provided, one of these rings suspended by a woollen thread about 6 inches long is hung on the hook.

The dragoon mounted, sword in hand, is placed opposite to, and about the same distance from the ring, as he was before from the head. He then advances, presses his horse into a canter, leading with his off leg, increases his pace, and when about 20 yards from the ring, points his sword at it, with the edge turned up, his arm extended straight forward, and his body leaning forward also, gallops by the post, leaving it on his right, and endeavours to take the ring on his sword, in which, if he succeeds, he raises his sword and arm straight up, and after passing the post about 20 yards, describes a small
semicircle

semicircle to the right, drops the ring at the foot of it. A person should be appointed to replace the ring when taken off.

Posts of these descriptions are provided for each troop.

The foregoing exercise, often repeated and properly performed, not only instructs the man in the use of the sword, but confirms him in his seat, and practises him in conducting and managing his horse; it is also, a most excellent lesson for his horse, by accustoming him to gradations of pace, moving quick and well on his haunches.

ARTICLE 10.

Position of each Rank in the Firings.

Front Rank—Make Ready / Three Motions.

- 1st. Seize the butt of the pistol with the right hand.
- 2d. Draw the pistol out of the holster and bring the butt up against the breast, placing the thumb on the cock.
- 3d. Bring the butt of the pistol down upon the right thigh, and cock it at the same time.

Take—Aim / One Motion.

Bring up the pistol before the right eye, as before directed, the body kept straight, and the pistol before you, so that you may fire directly over your horse's head.

Fire / Four Motions.

- 1st. Pull the trigger.
- 2d. Enter the muzzle of the pistol into the holster.
- 3d. Thrust it home.
- 4th. Bring the right hand down your right side.

Rear.

Rear Rank—Make Ready ! Three Motions.

Draw and cock as before directed, at the same time each man moves briskly up into the front rank, to the left hand of his file leader and dresses. The files are here supposed to be open.

Take—Aim ! One Motion.

Bring up the pistol as before directed.

Fire ! Four Motions.

They fire as before described, and rein back into the rear of the front rank, and cover their file leaders.

ARTICLE 11.

Of Dressing.

When the recruits are sufficiently instructed in the preceding exercise, the officer must take eight or ten men mounted, and placing them in one rank, teach them to *dress* to the right and left ; to perform which, the recruit must advance or retire till he can just discover the breast of the second man from him, taking care not to stoop, but to keep himself exactly in the position of a mounted dragoon. The greatest attention is to be given to this, to accustom the men to do it at all times of themselves when exercising and in performing the evolutions. Recruits are very apt to stoop forward in dressing, and therefore to suppose themselves in the line when they are considerably in the rear of it.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 12.

Of Wheeling in one Rank.

A rank that wheels, is to be considered as an inflexible straight line, moving round upon one of its extremities as a center, and so describing a portion of a circle. It is evident, that the farther any point in the line is from the center, the greater space it has to run over in the same time, and consequently must move faster in a certain proportion, than those points which are nearer the center. This is the general principle of wheeling.

In teaching recruits the method of wheeling, the officer must not have too many in a rank; from eight to twelve is a convenient number. These being well dressed, the officer commands

To the Right,—Wheel!

At which the men turn their heads briskly to the left, except the left man, who still looks to the right; at the same time the whole turn their horses' heads a little to the right, by shortening the right reins.

March!

The whole move off together, and close to the right, without crowding; the right hand file serving for the *pivot* for the others to turn on, gains no ground to the front, but throws the croup of his horse to the left with his right leg, so as to keep his fore legs in the center of the circle they wheel on. The man on the outward flank must move off with a regular pace, and be careful to close to the right, as he governs the whole rank: The other files must therefore regulate their motion by him, advancing faster or slower according to their distances from the *pivot file*. Plate II. Figure 1. represents a rank of 12 files wheeling a quarter of a circle to the right. *a, b*, first position of the rank; *b, c*, second position, where the officer commands

Halt!

Halt !

On which the whole stop short and dress to the right. The officer will sometimes march on the outward flank, to regulate the wheeling by his own motion.

To the Left,—Wheel !

The whole continue to look to the right (except the right hand file who looks to the left) and turn their horses' heads a little to the left with the left reins.

March !

The whole move off together, and close to the left without crowding; the left file serving for the pivot, gains no ground, but throws the croup of his horse to the right with the left leg, keeping his fore legs in the center of the circle.

Halt !

The whole stop short and dress.

The rank must also be taught to wheel to the *right* and *left about*. To perform which the officer gives the same words as above, and the rank will continue to wheel till it receives the word *halt !* which the officer will give, when it has wheeled half a circle. Thus a rank may wheel any portion of a circle; the officer giving the word *halt*, when it has arrived at the point required.

From the foregoing we deduce the following

Rule for all Wheelings.

The men will always dress outwards from the center of the circle, or portion of the circle, described by the rank, in wheeling: Or, in other words, they will always dress the contrary way from which they wheel, except the outward file, who will always dress inward to the center of that circle, each file regulating its motion by those on their outward flank*.

ARTICLE

* As I have heard respectable officers dispute this principle of wheeling, I shall here insert a demonstration

ARTICLE 13.

Of Wheeling in two Ranks.

The officer may now place two ranks together in such a manner that the men of each file may exactly cover one another. The ranks to be the length of a horse distant, and parallel.

All the foregoing directions for wheeling in a single rank, must be attended to in wheeling in two ranks; the front rank being governed by the same rules, acting in all respects as a single rank. Particular care should be taken that the front rank wheels with the utmost regularity, as it is the guide of the rear rank.

To the Right—Wheel !

The whole dress to the left, except the left file; at the same time the front rank turn their horses' heads a little to the right, and the rear rank turn their horses a little to the left.—See the position of the rank *d, e*, Plate II. Figure 2.

March !

tion of the necessity of adhering to it, from Col. PICKERING'S Discipline for a Militia.

Suppose, for instance, there be ten men in a rank; and that each man takes up two feet of ground; then will the rank be 20 feet long; of course a quarter of a circle described by a line of that length, will measure about 30 feet. Consequently the man on the wheeling flank, will have to go over 30 feet of ground, while the center man (the pivot) has only to turn on his toe to the right or left, which he is able to do in the twinkling of an eye: But the man on the wheeling flank, if he steps a yard at a time, must take ten steps to perform his wheel. As this man therefore cannot move beyond a certain degree of velocity, it will be impossible to bring the rank about even unless all the other men observe him, coming round as fast, and no faster than he does.

50 .TREATISE ON THE

March !

The whole move off together ; the front rank closes to the right, and the rear rank marching obliquely closes to the left, that the men may cover each other ; the fore feet of the right horse in the front rank making the *pivot*.

Halt !

The whole stop short, dress to the right, and the rear rank turn their horses square to the front.

N. B. In wheeling in two ranks, the men in the rear rank must be extremely careful to cover their *file leaders*, which may be a little difficult for recruits. The man at *e*, in the rear of the pivot horse *g*, turns his horse so far to the right, or left, according to the hand wheeled to, that a line drawn from the *pivot point* lengthwise through the horse in his front, may cross his horse nearly at right angles ; in this position he moves obliquely so as to keep directly behind his file leader ; the next man also turns his horse the same way, but not so far ; in all the other files the rear men turn their horses the same way, more or less in proportion to their several distances from the pivot file ; the man on the outward flank in the rear rank remaining almost square to the front. See Figure 2. Unless this be attended to it will be very difficult for the men of the rear rank to cover their file leaders. The ranks are represented in Figure 2. advancing, after they have wheeled a quarter of a circle.

When two ranks wheel, they are extremely apt to open on the outward flank, and to close too near, so as even to crowd, at the inner flank.

The wheelings must be taught both in the slow and common pace.

N. B. Wheeling to the *left* in two ranks will be obvious by the preceding instructions.

ARTICLE 14.

The Oblique March.

This movement is of infinite utility to cavalry, it being the basis on which some of the principal manœuvres depend. Columns are deployed into lines and *vice versa* lines are formed into columns, in progressive movements, by this march, in less time and greater facility than by any other method whatsoever. A column coming out of a defile, may almost instantly deploy into a line, without presenting the flank to the enemy. The line may also be formed, with safety, by this march, though very near the enemy; because the divisions constantly face them, and can easily protect and cover the motions of the troops in the rear while they are moving out and forming.

In marching obliquely to the right, the men turn their horses to the right into the direction required, and dress by the left; and the contrary when they are to march to the left; at the same time observing to keep their shoulders square to the front, especially that the shoulder opposed to the side they are marching to, does not project, and that the files keep dressed—they must give particular attention to their parallelism, that is, that they do not advance the *right* flank too fast when they incline to the left, nor the *left* when they incline to the right; as they are exceedingly apt to do, and to make a partial wheel. This may be prevented by dressing as above described. Sometimes it will be necessary to incline more, and sometimes less, according as the distance you have to march obliquely is greater or less, in proportion to the distance which you are to advance forward:—For if the distance sideways be considerable, and the distance forward but small, then you must move very obliquely by turning the horses more; and if the distance forward be great, and the distance sideways but small, then you must move but a little obliquely by turning the horses less. The most common, and indeed the best direction for practice, is on an angle of 45 degrees with the front.

Suppose a line is to incline to the right, the officer commands,

Obliquely

Obliquely to the Right !

On which the men turn their horses to the right. The right hand man then takes his point of view, which suppose to be two small trees in the prolongation of the line on which his horse stands, and on the word

March !

the whole move off, closing to the right and dressing to the left, except the right hand man, who is to march straight towards his point of view, and occasionally to throw his eyes along the line to the left, that he may not advance too fast. The word

Forward !

brings them to the front. See Plate II. Figure 3. A. B. is the first position ; C. D. the line marching obliquely to the right, in the direction of the trees E. F. on an angle of 45 degrees with the front. G. H. the line brought to its original direction and advancing forward.

The men must practice this march till they can perform it well, upon a brisk trot and gallop.

ARTICLE 15.

The March by Files.

The march by files is an operation often performed by cavalry ; particularly in forming and displaying of columns on broken ground, and when the roads are too narrow to admit the front of a subdivision when the troops are on the march :—In performing it, the officers must be attentive that each man marches directly behind those in their front, and that they keep at such a distance as not to interfere one with another in marching, and also that they do not open their distances but preserve equal spaces.

When

When a body of cavalry are to march by the right by files, the officer commands

To the Right,—Face !

and the whole turn their horses to the right, yet not so far as to describe a quarter of a circle, which is impossible by reason of the length of the horses' bodies, but each file is to lap against its right hand file.

March !

The front men march forward followed by the others as fast as they have room ; the men which composed the files before they faced to the right, now forming ranks* will dress by the right, and cover the men in the front—the leading men will be conducted by the officer, who will post himself on their left.

Halt ! Front !

At this command, the front men halt and face to the left—the succeeding men halt, face, and close up to the right by the *passage* within the width of a horse and dress by the right hand files. When cavalry thus marching by the flank, are to change the direction of their march, they are to *wheel by files* ; to perform which the men

on

* “ By the word rank is meant a number of men ranged side by side in a straight line ; and by the word file, a number of men ranged in an exact line one behind another, or (in the military phrase) from front to rear ; a rank therefore by being faced to the right or left, may become a file, and in the same manner a file may become a rank in the true meaning of the words, but they are not always used with precision. Accordingly when a body of men drawn up in two, three, or more ranks, are faced to the right or left, and march, one of the flanks leading, (whence they are said to march by the flank) it is called marching by files, which is not strictly proper : What were files being then become ranks.” PICKERING'S Discipline for a Militia,

on the inward flank are to advance round upon the arch of a circle concentric to the one described by the men on the outward flank.

Plate II. Figure 4. represents a body of cavalry marching and *wheeling by files* a quarter of a circle to the right, on concentric arches described about the point A.

ARTICLE 16.

Movements of Ranks by Threes.

The method of taking ground to the flanks by filing in column or line, upon the principle described in the preceding article, has many defects, such as loosening and exposing the troops by drawing them out into a long train of files; taking up too much time, and being extremely inconvenient in forming up again. By the method here proposed, it can be done in less than half the time, in close and perfect order, and a column or line is formed to its proper front, by a momentary operation: It simplifies manœuvres; enables troops or squadrons to move to the flanks, or rear, in line or column, with as much ease as infantry can by filing; qualifies close column for taking up any position to its flanks or rear, without in the smallest degree extending its order, or requiring a greater space during its march, than that on which it was originally formed, and obviates almost the whole of the difficulties which have hitherto embarrassed and retarded the evolutions of cavalry.

This movement has been hitherto but very little known, and till lately introduced into manœuvres of the cavalry. It is the basis of the manœuvres laid down in Captain NEVILLE's treatise. This author, speaking of the utility of this movement, says, "in theory, to those who are unacquainted with its properties, it may not appear to the best advantage: In practice its superiority must be evident, and carry conviction to every military mind."

This

This movement is performed as follows : Suppose a Squadron is to take ground to the right ; it must be told off into *ranks of threes*, thus—the officer, or man, on the right, turns his head to the left, and calls out *right* ; the second man, *center* ; the third man, *left* ; the fourth man, *right* ; the fifth, *center* ; sixth, *left* ; and so on till the whole are told off. The commanding officer then orders,

Ranks by Threes—to the Right Wheel—March !

—the *center* man of each three, in both ranks, turns his horse to the right, on his own ground ; the right file of each three, at the same time, reins back, pressing the right leg to the horse, to bring him square with the center horse ; the left file wheels up at the same time ; to the center file, when they halt, and dress ; the Squadron is now converted to a column, to the right, with six horses in front.—See Plate II, Figure 5, which represents a subdivision of nine files, wheeled to the right, by *threes*. A, B, and C, D, are two lines drawn through the center of the ranks, as they stood before wheeling ; e, e, e, &c. the left files ; o, o, o, &c. the right files. The dotted parallelograms represent the front rank.

NOTE. The spaces between the ranks, as they stand, after wheeling, will not be so large as those represented in the figure ; which are here drawn, to give room for the explanatory lines.

The commanding officer may now march the Squadron to the place assigned, when the words

Halt ! Front !

bring it to its original front.

When a Squadron is to form column by divisions, or subdivisions, and it is told off into ranks of threes, as above ; the divisions, or subdivisions, should consist of six, nine, twelve, fifteen, or other number of files, that will admit of divisions of threes ; otherwise, the ranks of threes will be taken (when counted off by Squadron) partly from one, and partly from another division, or subdivision ; in this case the officers may count off their
respective

respective divisions, &c. into ranks of threes, from right to left, with a low voice, after the commanding officer has given the caution words.

The practicability of this movement will appear by considering the proportion of the length of a horse to his breadth : Taking one with another, the length of a horse is equal to the breadth, or front, of three, when at close files ; and, as by the method here proposed, each three can wheel to the flanks or rear on their own ground, without the smallest inconvenience to the others who surround them ; it follows, that a close column or line composed of any number of divisions, may form its march to either, flanks or rear, without the least extension of its original order or space, in an instant.

When the recruits have practised the foregoing lessons till they and their horses are sufficiently expert, they may be sent to exercise with the troop.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the EXERCISE and MANŒUVRES of a TROOP.

ARTICLE 1.

Advancing the Officers to the Front, and opening the Files.

THE troop being drawn up agreeable to the directions in the fourth chapter, the captain commands,

Officers—to the Front ! March !

The officers advance eight yards to the front, and dress in a line ; the cornet in the rear marching through the ranks on the right of the second subdivision, takes post on the same line with the other officers before the center of the troop ; the sergeants and corporals who covered the officers, take their places in the front rank.

The sergeants in the rear are to attend carefully to

Fig. 1.

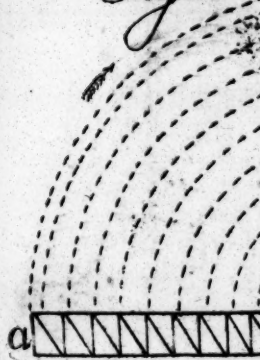
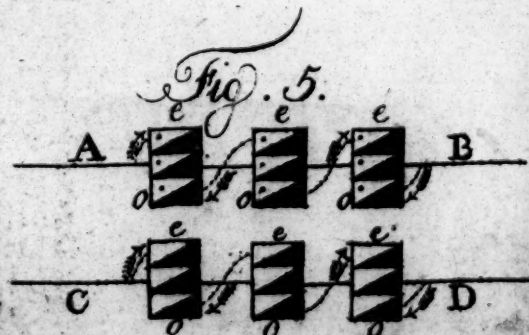
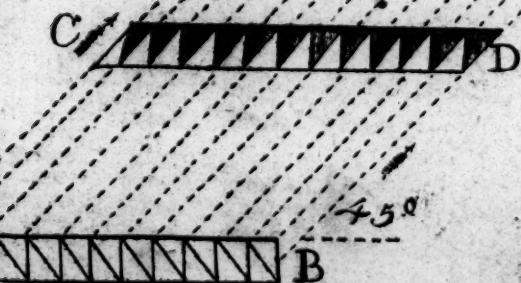
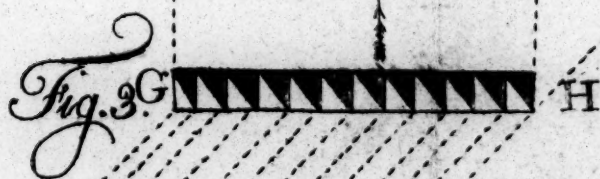
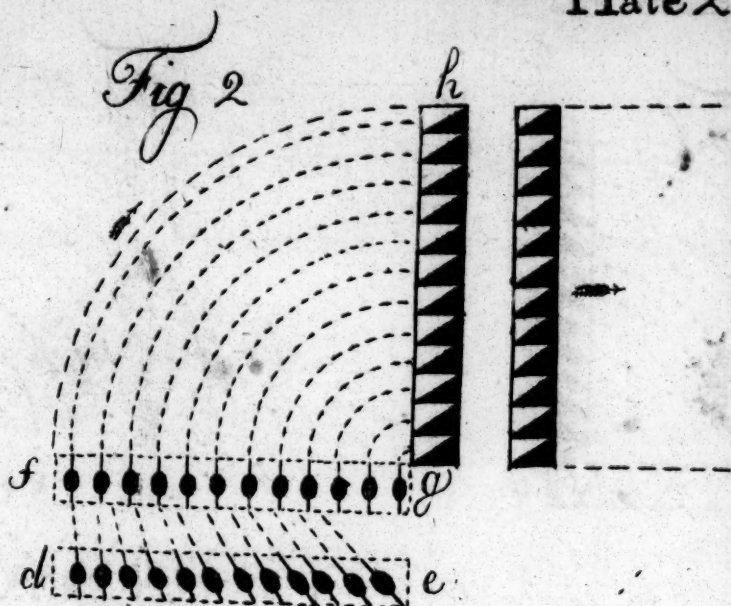
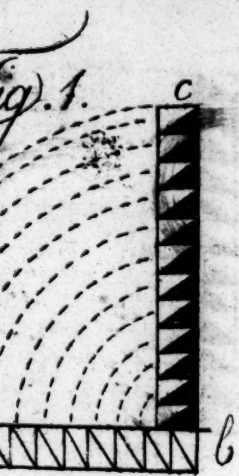


Fig. 4.



A





the rear rank, to see that the men cover their file-leaders, keep their proper distances from the front rank, and perform all the movements with the utmost exactness.

The troop will remain in this position when the manual exercise is performed, except the officers who are to face to the left about and front the troop, at the first word of command given by the exercising officer. But when the troop performs the dismounting and mounting exercise, the files must be opened (if they are formed at close order) to give room for the men to stand by their horses; which may be done by doubling every other file to the right, in the following manner:

Let the files be told off into *odd* and *even* numbers, from right to left; the non-commissioned officers who are in the front rank to be counted as files, and are to double in the same manner as the other files.

Even Files—to the Right Double—March!

The second, fourth, sixth, and every even file, rein back in a line till they come to the rear of the men who stood on their right, then passage to the right till they cover them, when they dress to the right. After the troop has performed the dismounting and mounting motions, the officer commands,

Even Files—Form in Front—March!

The files that doubled, passage to the left, till they come opposite to their former places, when they move up briskly into them, and dress to the right.

Officers—to your Posts!

The officers (if not already faced) turn their horses to the left about, which fronts them to the troop.

March!

The non-commissioned officers rein back into the rear rank, the cornet returns to his post in the rear, marching through the troop on the right of the second subdivision, the corporal in the rear rank falling back to
give

give him room ; at the same time, the other officers march round the left flank of their respective subdivisions, and passing between the ranks, come to their posts on the right, and move up and dress with the front rank.

ARTICLE 2.

Of the Firings !

The troop being divided into proper divisions, will be taught the method of firing, as directed in Chap. 12.

The officers must give the words of command with a proper elevation of voice, and observe that the men level their pistols at a proper height ; for which purpose they must be accustomed always to take sight at some object. The officers will often command,

As you Were !

to accustom the men not to fire till they receive the words of command.

ARTICLE 3.

Of the March in Line, to the Front.

The marching in line to the front, is an important movement of cavalry, and requires the greatest attention of both officers and men. In this movement, the men must be accustomed to dress to the center, which they will have to do when exercising in squadrons ; and for this purpose the commanding officer must place himself in front of the center, and the men must look inward and regulate their march by him. The officer should pay the utmost attention to his *points of view*, which here should be two conspicuous points taken in a line.

line perpendicular to the front of the troops, such as tufts of grass, little hillocks, stones, weeds, or any other small fixed objects that may present themselves; on this line, he must move forward without the smallest deviation, otherwise there will be crowding and floating in the whole line, and the flanks will fall into confusion.

It cannot be too often impressed upon the minds of the men, that when moving in line the smallest turn or inclination of the horses to the hand they dress to, will certainly cause irregularity and crowding in the line, and the same, if turned to the flank, though in a less degree. To advance well in line it is essential that every horse in the ranks should move perfectly parallel to that of the leader; the center man in the rear of the leader, should cover him exactly, at a full horse's length distance, and not get nearer to him on any account. Should any of the horses fall back, or get a little too far forward during the movement, they should be brought into their places again by slow and almost imperceptible degrees; sudden movements of any part of the line, whether quicker or slower than the pace at which the whole ought to move, occasion a shake, and more or less disorder. In teaching the men to march in line, it is best to begin with the slow pace, and after they are so far instructed as to be able to keep a true line, they may be put into the common pace, which they must also practice till they are able to perform with exactness; after which they must be taught to perform at a full gallop, and when they can continue this pace six hundred yards without breaking, they are fit for a charge. After they are once brought to this degree of perfection, they will be capable of any thing, and are invincible. When the line halts from a charge, the center should keep full up, or rather gain a little ground after the halt, in order to prevent any reining back on the flanks, than which nothing has a worse appearance. On this occasion the men's bodies should lean back more than usual, and the fork or seat, be pressed close to the center of the saddle.

In advancing at full speed, the rear rank must scrupulously observe their distance of a horse's length from the front rank; otherwise they will strike and wound the

the hind legs of the horses in their front. The officers in the rear, must, therefore, be attentive to the rear rank, to see that the men manage their horses properly, and keep their true distances.

The men must be exercised in different sorts of ground, and the least inattention must be punished.

The oblique march, the march by files, and the movements of ranks by threes, must be practiced agreeable to the rules already given.

ARTICLE A.

Of Wheeling.

The captain will exercise his troop in wheeling entire, and by subdivisions and sections, both in the slow and common pace, taking care that the men in the rear rank incline to the right, or left, according to the hand they wheel to, as taught in the preceding chapter, so as always exactly to cover their file leaders.

The troop will wheel by subdivisions, by word from the officer commanding,

By Subdivisions—to the Right—Wheel! March!

They wheel by subdivisions, as before directed, and the officers commanding the subdivisions, conduct them.

The wheeling finished, each officer commanding a subdivision, orders,

Halt! Dress to the Right!

and posts himself on the left flank of his subdivision; the non-commissioned officer who covered him, taking his place on the right of the front rank; the sergeants in the rear bring up their respective subdivisions, and the cornet brings up the rear of the troop. See Plate III, Figure 1.

NOTE.

NOTE. When the subdivisions are small, there will not be room for the sergeants to march between them, as shewn in the figure, in which case, they must go to the right flank of their respective subdivisions, and form on the left of the rear rank, covering the sergeant in the front.

ARTICLE 5.

Of Wheeling on the March, Breaking Off, and performing by the Oblique March.

The troop marching by subdivisions; the officer commanding the first subdivision, commands,

To the Right—Wheel!

The men turn their heads briskly to the left, (except the left hand file, who still looks to the right) and wheel to the right; the front rank closes to the right, and the rear rank turn their horses to the left, as taught in the preceding chapter, to cover their file leaders: The subdivision having wheeled as far as necessary, its officer commands,

Forward!

at which, the men turn their heads to the right and march forward. The succeeding subdivisions wheel in the same manner, when they come to the ground that the front subdivision wheeled upon. See Plate III, Figure 2.

The only difference in wheeling to the left, is that the men continue to dress to the right, except the right hand file, who dresses to the left.

The subdivisions being told off into two sections each, and advancing in an open column, receives the word,

Sections

Sections—Break Off !

upon which, the sections on the right of the subdivisions quicken their pace, and incline by the oblique march to the left ; and the sections on the left of the subdivisions slacken their pace, break off, and incline by the oblique march to the right, following the former, till they cover each other, when they march forward. The sergeants in the rear of the subdivisions, move up and take their places in the front rank, on the right of the left sections of their respective subdivisions. The officers march in their former places.

NOTE. If the troop is marching by its left by subdivisions, and it is to break off into sections ; the right sections will fall into the rear of the left sections of their respective subdivisions, and the sergeants in the rear, will march up to the left flank of the right sections of their respective subdivisions ; and the officers will march on the right flank of their left sections.

Form—Subdivisions !

The right sections of each subdivision incline to the right, shortening their pace, and the left sections to the left, lengthening their pace, till they are uncovered, when they both march forward and form in a line.

Form—Company !

The first subdivision inclines to the right, till it has uncovered the second, shortening its pace ; the third subdivision to the left, lengthening its pace, till it has uncovered the second ; when the whole march forward, and form in line, dressing by the center.

NOTE. It will be proper to practice a number of other evolutions and manœuvres, that may be performed by a single troop ; such as forming and displaying of columns, advancing from the right and left of subdivisions, by files, charging, sword in hand, and skirmishing with pistols ; passing defiles, advancing and retreating in line, by wheeling the ranks by *threes* and by *sections* : But since the instructions given for the exercise

cise of squadrons, in the subsequent chapters, may be applied to those of single troops, it is needless to lay down any further directions for a troop, except those contained in the following article. The officers therefore, may select such manœuvres as are best adapted to circumstances.

ARTICLE 6.

Of the Formation of a Troop into one Rank, with the Method of Sizing the Men.

For the purpose of increasing the number of files, and consequently the divisions in a troop, that the squadron exercise may be more easily performed, the captain may draw up his troop in one rank, with the shortest men and horses in the center ; to be divided into two divisions, and four subdivisions ; the captain to take post on the right of the troop ; the first lieutenant on the right of the fourth subdivision ; the second lieutenant on the right of the second subdivision ; and the cornet on the right of the third subdivision. The sergeants are to be posted a horse's length behind the center of the subdivisions ; the corporals equally divided to the flanks. Plate III, Figure 3.

Sizing the Men.

When a troop is to be drawn up in this order, the men are to be sized in the following manner :

Place the tallest man and horse upon the ground the troop is to parade on, then let the next tallest man and horse parade on his left, and the next tallest upon the left of this last man, and so on in this order till the whole are paraded, when the shortest man and horse will be upon the left of the whole. In the next place, let the files be told off into *odd* and *even* numbers from right to left : Calling the first file an *odd* number, the second an *even* one, and so on, alternately through the whole—the officer then commands,

Even

Even Files—Forward—March !

and the even files march forward a horse's length out of the rank, and face to the left ; and the other files close up to the right—the officer will then order,

Forward—March !

and the even files march off to the left by files ; the officer, conducting them, will wheel about to the left, when he has gained a proper distance, and march up to the left flank of the even files who are standing ; when he commands,

Halt ! Front ! Passage to the Right !

and they halt, front and close up to the standing files, and dress by the right.

The troop will then be formed into one rank, with the tallest man and horse on the right, the next tallest on the left, and the shortest in the center.*

NOTE. The non-commissioned officers are not to be posted until the rank is sized. Count off one quarter of the files from each flank towards the center, and call them wings—then order,

Wings—Forward—March !

Both wings advance twice the length of a horse to the front.

Passage to the Center.

The wings close up to the center, and form a front rank. The officers will carefully observe that the files cover properly. The troop is now to be counted off into proper divisions, and the officers and non-commissioned officers are to take their posts.

Of

* To form this rank into two, agreeable to the directions in chapter 4.

Of the Exercise.

In exercising a troop of one rank, the officers are to advance to the front, and the files are to be opened, by the same words of command as are used for a troop of two ranks; and the movements in general are so nearly similar, that particular directions are here unnecessary.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Exercise and Manœuvres of a Squadron.

THE use of manœuvres is to enable a body of troops to assume a convenient form, or shape, for moving from one place to another in good order, with the greatest dispatch; and to array themselves readily for battle. But as the grounds where you have to move and form, and the dispositions made by the enemy, are extremely variant; so a variety of manœuvres is necessary; that whatever be the nature of the ground, or the posture of the enemy, a form may be taken and a movement made, properly adapted to each.

A manœuvre or movement should be simple and natural, and executed by the shortest means; and therefore no more words of command should be used than which are sufficient to convey an idea of the movement; for troops may be taught to perform entirely by signals.

To render a manœuvre serviceable, besides celerity there should be a connexion between each division of the squadron, so that the troop may be able to support one another in case of accidents; and that the strength of the troops may always be the greatest possible, and be in readiness for repelling the enemy in those critical moments when they make their attacks.

When a regiment parades for exercise, it is to be formed, and the officers posted agreeable to the instructions given in the 5th chapter. If it consists of more

than one squadron, they are to be exercised according to the directions pointed out in the same chapter.

In manœuvring a squadron, it frequently happens, that the men most remote from the commanding officer, cannot distinctly hear the words of command; especially when performing by brisk movements. In such cases, the commanders of divisions, &c. must *repeat* the words to their divisions respectively, as quick as possible, when they perceive the men have not distinguished the words: They must therefore be exceedingly attentive to the commands of the exercising officer, that the manœuvres may be performed without the least delay.

The manœuvres and evolutions described in this chapter, are some of the more simple and easy, and such as are proper for a squadron to perform for its first lessons. These should be practised till the men and horses have acquired a suitable firmness and a habit of moving regularly; after which the squadron may proceed to those of a more compound nature in the following chapters.

NOTE. In manœuvring, the men should generally ride with drawn swords, that they may be habituated to their weight and use.

ARTICLE 1.

Advancing the Officers to Front.

Officers—to the Front—March 1

The officers advance eight yards to the front and dress in a line, as directed in the exercise of a troop; the cornet, with the colours, advances four yards in front of the front rank.

Draw—Sword 1

The squadron draw their swords, and the officers face to the left about and dress, facing the squadron.

Return

Return—Swords !

After the manual exercise, the squadron performs the dismounting and mounting motions.

Officers—to your Posts—March !

The officers return to their posts, marching round the left flank of their subdivisions, and the supernumeraries through the intervals to the rear.

ARTICLE 2.

Wheeling and Marching by Divisions.

When a squadron is to wheel by divisions to the right, the commanding officer orders,

By Divisions—to the Right—Wheel ! March !

The whole wheel by divisions a quarter of a circle to the right, when the officers commanding them order,

Halt ! Dress to the Right !

and they post themselves a horse's length before the center of their divisions ; the sergeants who covered them, taking their places on the right of the front rank ; the officers of the subdivisions keep their posts in the front rank ; the supernumerary officers and sergeants remaining in the rear of their respective divisions ; and the cornet with the colours, keeps the post assigned him in the division before wheeling. See Plate III, Figure 4.

Column—Forward—March !

The whole move forward in the slow pace, dressing by the right ; the officer who conducts the leading division,

division, receiving the direction of the march, from the commander of the squadron.

When a column is marching in this position, the left, or *pivot* flanks of the divisions, must be in an exact line, so as to cover each other, and the contrary, when marching by the left. The leaders of the divisions, must attend carefully to this, and must also see that their divisions keep *wheeling distances*; which distances are not to exceed the extent of their front.

Common—Pace!

The whole move forward on a trot, officers taking care to keep the divisions dressed, and that they do not close nor open their distances from each other.

If the column changes the direction of its march, it is to be done by wheeling the front division, as directed in Chap. 7, Art. 5, the others following in the same manner.

Column—Halt!

The column halts—the officers will see that the *pivot flanks* are well covered, and the proper intervals preserved.

By Divisions—to the Left—Wheel! March!

The division having wheeled into a line, their officers command,

Halt! Dress to the Right!

and after dressing their divisions, take their posts on the right. The squadron is now formed into a line.

Wheeling and marching to the left by divisions, will be obvious from the foregoing principles.

NOTE. When a squadron wheels and marches by *subdivisions* to the right, the officers commanding subdivisions, are to march on the left flank of their subdivisions, as explained in the 7th Chap. 5th Art. and the contrary, when marching to the left, with the left in front: These flanks are termed *pivot flanks*, because they

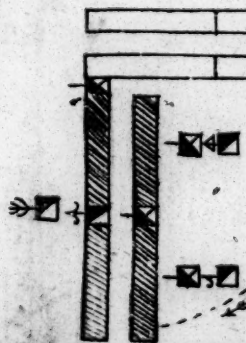
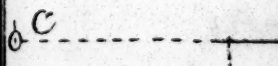
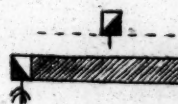
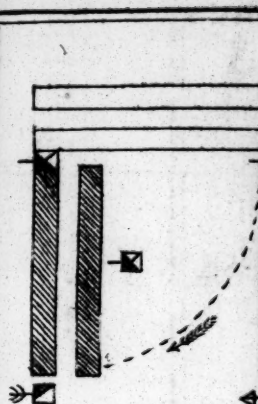


Fig. 1.

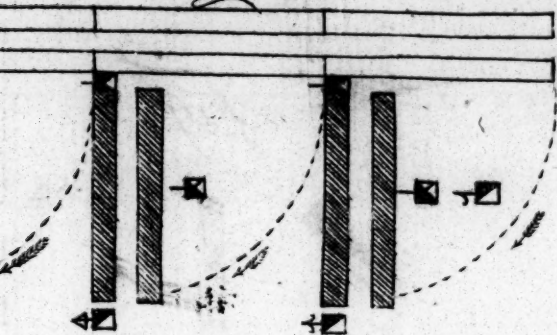


Fig. 2.

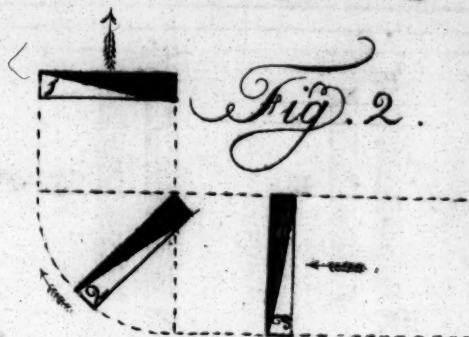


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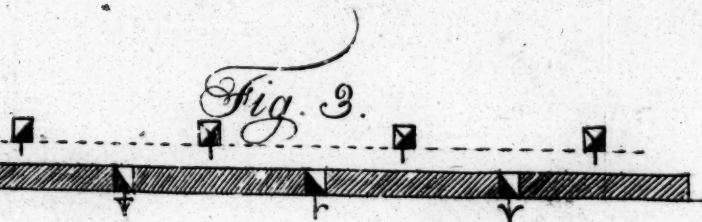


Fig. 5.

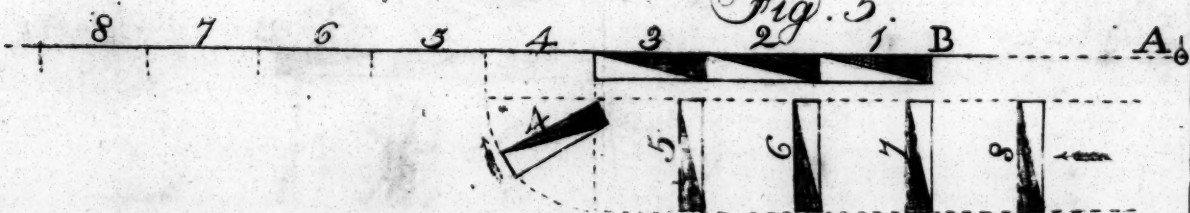
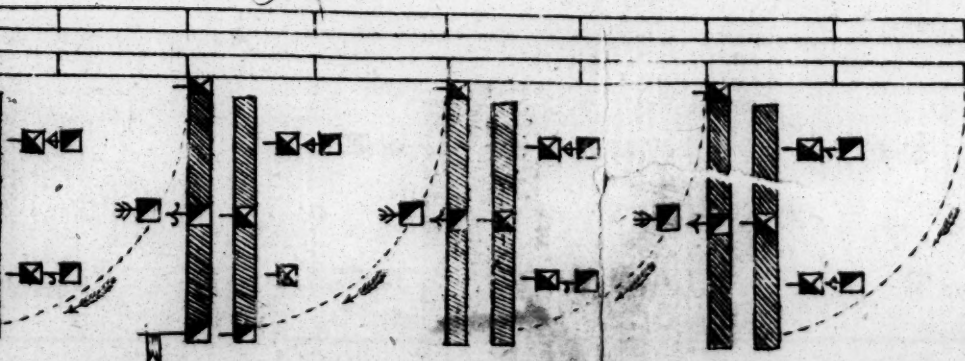


Fig. 4.





they are the points on which the subdivisions turn when they are to form a line.

NOTE. The colours are to remain on the left of the subdivision, which was on its right, previous to wheeling.

ARTICLE 3.

Advancing from the Right, or Left, by Files.

The squadron marching in column by subdivisions, receives the command,

By the Right—Advance by Files !

at which, the subdivisions open their distances, to twice wheeling distance, by the first subdivision quickening its pace, the other following in succession, as fast as they have their distances, in the same manner.

March !

The right hand men in the rear rank of each subdivision, turn their horses a little to the right, and spring briskly up to the right side of the right hand men in the front rank, when they both move forward ; at the same time, the other files of the subdivisions halt, face to the right, and march till they come to the ground that the right files marched from, when each subdivision wheels by files to the left, and follows the first file ; the officers commanding subdivisions, march on the left flank of the first file of their respective subdivisions, and the supernumerary officers, and sergeants, march on the right flank of their subdivisions. The squadron is now marching by files, by the right.

Advancing by the left of subdivisions, is performed in the same manner from the left, as from the right, in this manœuvre, except, that the subdivision officers march on the right flank and the supernumerary officers, and sergeants on the left.

Form.

Form—Subdivisions !

The files of each subdivision slacken their horses, the other files turn their's to the left, and march out briskly to the left side of their preceding files, dress to the right as they come up ; at the same time, the right hand man of the leading files in each subdivision, falls back to his place behind his left hand man, making the right of the rear rank, when the whole march forward by the same pace as before, closing up to wheeling distances, and the officers take their posts on the flanks.

This method of filing will be found very useful, when a column is on the march, and it is to enter a road too narrow to admit the front of a section ; but if the road is enclosed or broken on the flanks, the officers must fall into the line of march ; those commanding subdivisions, leading their front files ; and the supernumeraries and sergeants, in the rear of their several subdivisions.

ARTICLE 4.

A Squadron in Open Column, Marching by the Right, and forming a Line to the Right. Plate III, Figure 5.

The front of the column having arrived in the rear of the right of the ground on which the squadron is to form, (which let be represented by the point B, taken in the line A, C, which line is supposed to be marked, by non-commissioned officers, previously sent out from the column) the commanding officer orders,

Take care to Form Squadron—to the Right !

at which, the officer of the first subdivision commands,

To the Right—Wheel !

The first subdivision wheels a quarter of a circle to the right, and marches up the line A, B, C, when in officer orders, *Halt !*

Halt ! to the Right—Dress !

dresses his subdivision on the line, and takes post on its right.

The second subdivision marches till it arrives at the left flank of the first, when its officer wheels it to the right, marches it up and dresses on the line, and takes his post.

The other subdivisions proceed in the same manner, as they successively arrive at the left flank of those preceding them ; carefully forming by the sergeants, A, and C, placed as points of view.

When a subdivision has wheeled and marched up to its place in the line, the sergeant in the rear must close up to the rear rank and face to the right, to give room for the succeeding subdivisions to march by ; and when the whole have passed he takes his former distance behind the center of his subdivision.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Points of View.

BEFORE we proceed to the evolutions of forming and displaying columns, it will be necessary to treat of the *points of view*.

These are some distant objects, chosen by the commanding officer, to determine the direction of the line on which the troops are to form ; such as conspicuous trees, buildings, rocks, hillocks, stumps, tufts of grass, weeds, or other fixed objects that may present themselves. They are indispensably necessary, when a number of battalions and squadrons are to be formed on a line, and are of great use in determining the direction of a single battalion or squadron, when it is to deploy into line from column ; without which, the direction would be mere hazard.

Points

Points of view are also made use of by commanders of squadrons, when advancing in line to the front, to regulate the movement. When a column is advancing to the front, and the pivot flanks of the divisions, or subdivisions, are marching on points of view, it is said to be marching on an *alignment*.* These points, for want of other objects, may be supplied by intelligent sergeants, who are taught to take up lines and judge of distances, with quickness and precision. Three of these may be sent out when necessary, to separate a convenient distance from each other, and align themselves on the pivots of the column; when they are to rein back till their horses' heads hang over the spot on which their own bodies were before placed; so that the pivots in marching by, will just brush their horses' heads. When the column approaches close to the first, placed as a point of view on the alignment, he turns his horse to the left, gallops off in the rear of the other two, and places himself beyond them, on the same line, at a suitable distance; the second man does the same in turn, and thus, as long as the column continues its march.

Thus points of view may be formed when no conspicuous objects present themselves; and they will facilitate the movements of troops in line or column, and enable a squadron to perform the manœuvres with the greatest precision.

The method of taking *intermediate points* on prescribed lines, is as follows:

The commanding officer having determined on the direction of the line on which the troops are to form, and his points of view A, B, Plate IV, Figure 1, sends out two officers or sergeants, C, and D, to seek two intermediate points in the same line, which should be at such a distance as to admit a squadron to form between them. The officer D, advances, when C, finds him in a direct line between himself and the point of view B, he also advances, taking care to keep D, always between him and the point B, which he must do by making him signal to advance or retire, for which purpose D, must constantly keep

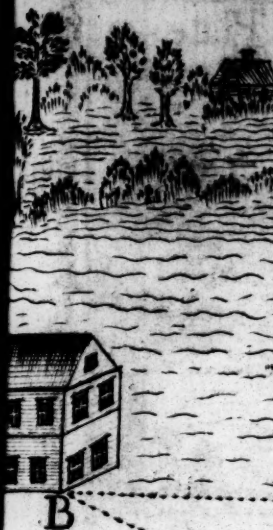
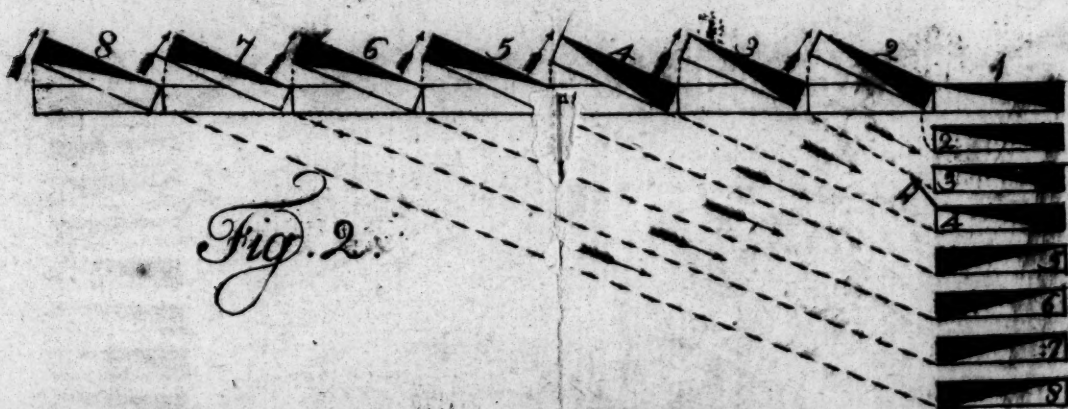
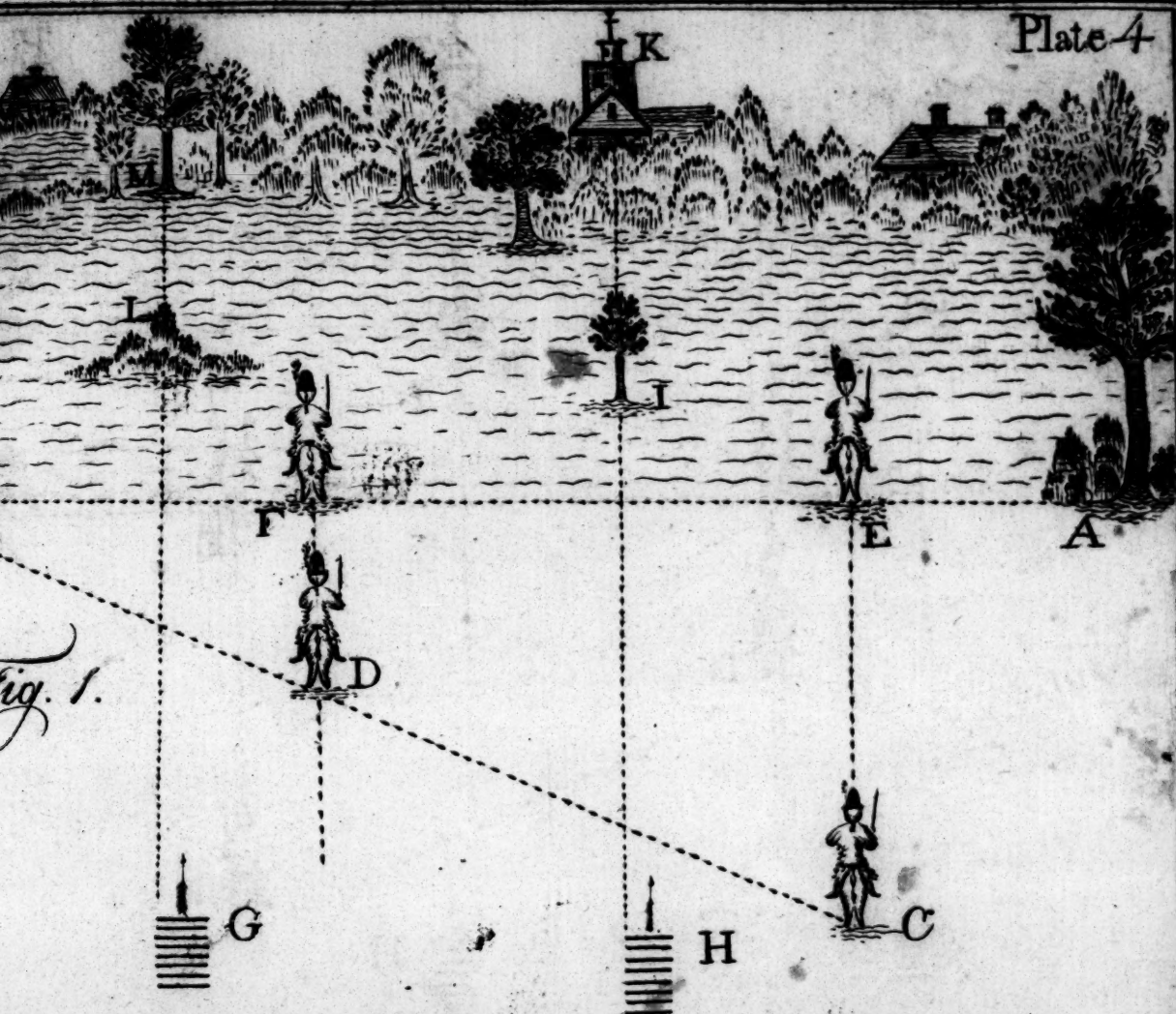


Fig. 1

* This is a French word, signifying a row, or line.



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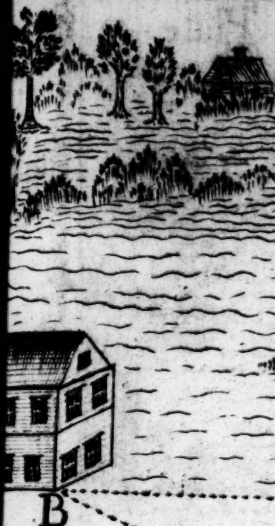
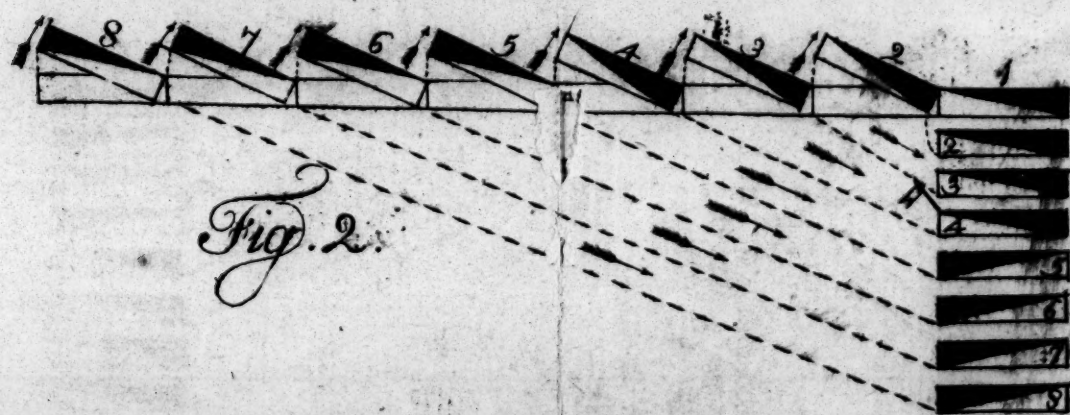
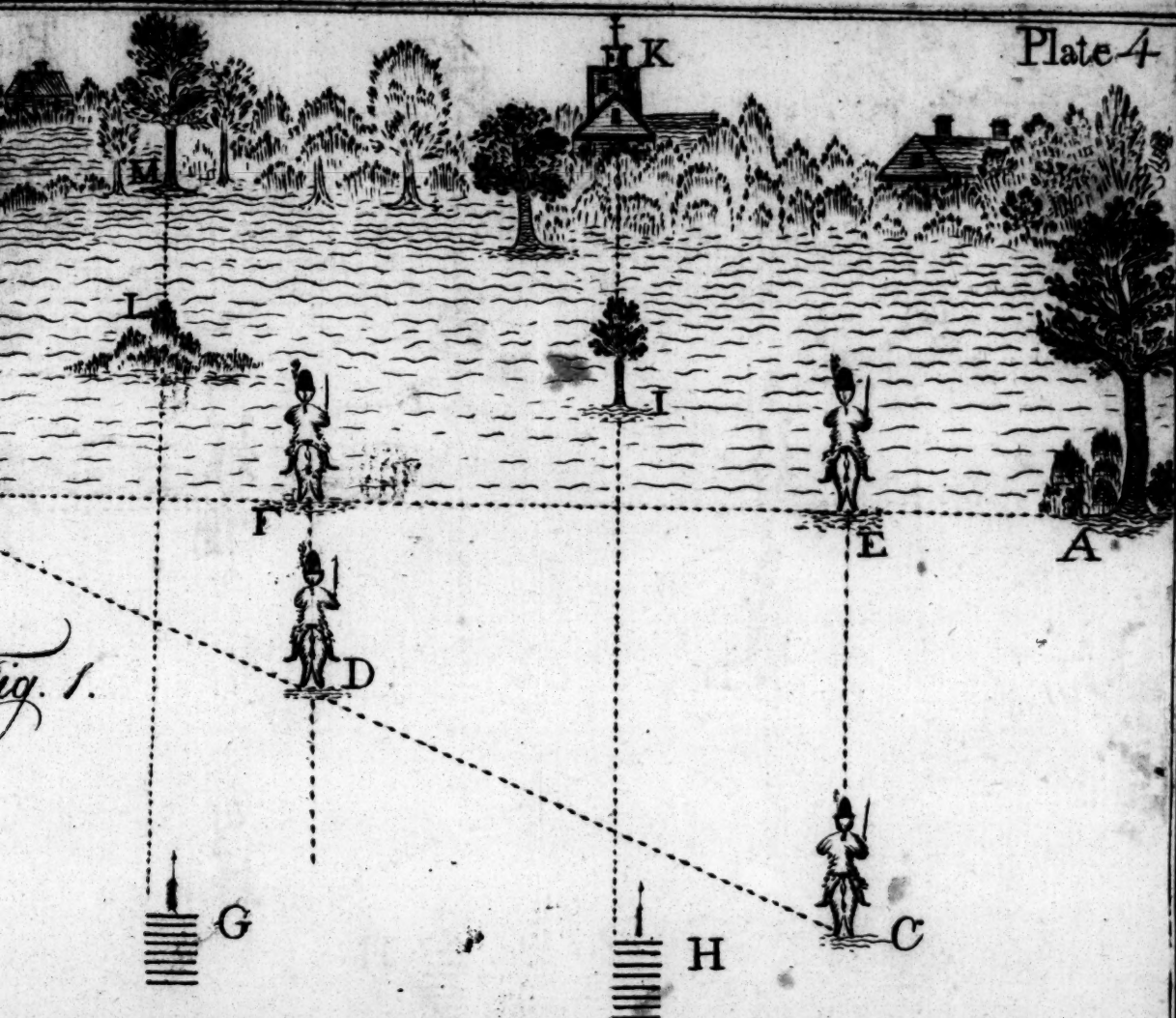


Fig. 1

* This is a French word, signifying a row, or line.





keep his eyes on C ; when D finds C, in a direct line, between himself and the point of view A, he makes the signal to halt, and they will find themselves in the intermediate points E, and F. Other officers may now arrange themselves on the same line, and any number of squadrons or battalions, may be brought up in column and displayed exactly between the points of view, first chosen by the commanding officer. Thus the columns G, and H, marching on the two alignments I, K, and L, M, are to deploy into line, in the direction of the corner of the church B, and the tree at A.

C H A P. X.

Of the EVOLUTIONS of FORMING and DISPLAYING COLUMNS.

ARTICLE 1.

Preliminary Observations.

BEFORE the singular discovery of the composition and force of gunpowder, and the invention and application of cannon and other fire arms, to military purposes, armies were drawn up for battle in large dense columns, generally sixteen or twenty, and sometimes fifty men deep, frequently a thousand in front, and in this order they commonly made their attacks, with manual weapons, in close fight.

These useful improvements, which have rendered battles less bloody, have also made almost a total alteration in the art of war, particularly in the methods of fortifying, besieging, and defending places, and the manner of drawing up troops for action in the open field. The infantry, in the present method of fighting, are drawn up in thin and extended ranks, with a considerable space between the lines engaged, and in this position,

position, they are able to annoy each other with their missile weapons, though at a considerable distance : But the principles on which cavalry act, and their most essential weapon being nearly the same in the modern battles, as in those of the ancients, it follows that their attacks must, on many occasions, be similar to the ancient method of fighting, except such deviations as are necessary to avoid the destruction of the artillery now made use of in almost every engagement.

Much has been said by tactical writers upon the advantages, and disadvantages of the column in an engagement, and the best method of forming it, to produce the greatest effects in the most expeditious manner, with the least possible damage from the enemy ; and it is generally agreed that its *shock* is irresistible ; and that it should be so formed, that regularity may be preserved by the vigilance of the officers, and no confusion ensue, either by the form of the column, the density of the body, the difficulty of communicating orders to the interior, or by any obstacle to prevent the officers from having a continual eye over their men.

With respect to the *density* of a column of cavalry it is evident that it should be more or less according to the weapons it is to use ; and whatever the nature of the weapons may be, the men should have their bodies and hands free, and spaces for their horses to gallop, that nothing may lessen their quantity of action.

The front of a column should be more or less extensive according to the number of troops, of which it is composed, and the service for which it is designed. Three or four squadrons formed in column will give depth and front sufficient for almost any attacks, and in open plain ground they will generally overcome any body of infantry drawn up in line provided the horses are well inured to attacks. A column formed by the divisions or subdivisions of a squadron may also be of sufficient strength to break through infantry formed in line, and may be employed for this purpose, when a more extensive front is not required. These methods of attacking must necessarily be attended with some loss, especially when under the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry ; nevertheless the incontestible superiority of columns over single

gle lines of infantry or cavalry, may justify the commanding officer in employing them in this manner when the exigency of the case requires it.

There are three methods of forming and displaying of columns which may be practised by cavalry, viz. by marching the divisions by *files*, commonly termed *filings*, by the *oblique march*, and by *ranks of threes*; we shall give examples in each—but the two latter will be found preferable to the other, in all cases where the ground is not broken. In progressive movements in line, the *oblique march* must always be practised in the formation and displaying of columns, and this will be found more simple and expeditious than either of the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The close Column formed on the ground, by the Right, the Right in Front. Plate IV. Figure 2.

Caution by the commanding officer.

Take care to form close Column by Subdivisions, by the Right, the Right in Front!

By Subdivisions—to the Right—Wheel! March!

The right subdivision stands fast, the others wheel one sixteenth of a circle to the right, when their several officers command,

Halt! Dress!

The officers commanding subdivisions will then tell off their subdivisions into *threes* (if not previously done) as described in Chap. 6, Art. 16.

The commanding officer then orders,

Ranks by Threes—to the Right—Wheel! March!

The whole, except the first subdivision, wheel by threes to the right, halt and dress. Form

Form—Column—March !

They move off together to their places in the rear of the right subdivision (the 2d inclining its ranks a little to the right to pass the first) conducted by the officers, who will lead their subdivisions, and when they perceive their leading rank in a line with the right file of the standing subdivision they respectively command,

Halt ! Front ! Dress !

and the subdivisions halt, wheel by threes to the left, and dress to the right—The subdivisions to be the length of a horse from each other—The officers post themselves on the left or pivots of their subdivisions, the sergeants in the rear move up and take post on the right of the rear rank of their several subdivisions, the sergeants or corporals, who covered the officers, occupying the right of the front ranks, and the colours remain on the left of the subdivision which stood on its right when in line.

To form this Column by Filing.

When the ground, over which the divisions are to march, is broken, the column may be formed by marching the subdivisions by files, to perform which the commanding officer gives the same caution as above ; he then commands,

By Subdivisions—to the Right—Wheel ! March !

The whole wheel one sixteenth of a circle to the right except the first subdivision, when the officers respectively command,

Halt ! Dress !

The commanding officer then orders,

To the Right—Face !

and the whole face to the right (except the first subdivision) as described in Art. 15, Chap. 6.

March !

March !

The subdivisions move off by files to their places in the column, where their several commanders order,

Halt ! Front ! Passage—to the Right !

The subdivisions halt, front, and the files close up to the right and dress. The officers and sergeants take post as described in the first method.

NOTE. This method of forming should seldom be adopted when the movements of ranks by threes is practicable ; the intelligence of the officer commanding will best point out when it becomes necessary.

ARTICLE 3.

Display of a Column formed by the Right, the Right in Front. Plate V. Figure 1.

Caution by the commanding officer.

Take care to Display Column to the Left !

At this caution, the sergeant, on the right of the rear rank of the rear subdivision, gallops out to the left and posts himself as a point of view in the line of the front rank of the front subdivision prolonged, leaving space sufficient for the column to deploy ; see A in the figure ; at the same time the sergeant, on the right of the rear rank of the front subdivision, trots off ten yards to the right, and posts himself at B, on the same line, as a point of view ; the commanding officer then orders,

Ranks by Threes—to the Left—Wheel ! March !

The right subdivision stands fast, the others wheel to the

the left by threes, halt and dress; each subdivision now standing in column of six horses in front.

Form—Squadron—March!

The subdivisions wheeled, move out to the left, conducted by their officers, on lines parallel to the line on which they are to form; when the second subdivision has uncovered the front subdivision, its officer commands,

Halt! Front!

The subdivision halts, wheels to the right by threes and dresses; the officer then moves along the front, takes post on the right (the non-commissioned officers falling back to their places) and commands,

March!

The subdivision marches forward, and when the officer perceives it in a line with the front subdivision, and the sergeants placed as points of view; he orders,

Halt! Dress!

and the subdivision halts and dresses by the right, the supernumerary officer, if any, falling back into the rear.

The other subdivisions proceed in the same manner as they respectively uncover their front subdivision, carefully dressing by the points of view. When the line is formed, the sergeants placed as points of view, whom we shall term *guides*, are to return to their respective subdivisions.

When this column is to deploy to the left, by *filings*, the commanding officer orders,

Take care to Display Column to the Left!

The guides move out, and align themselves as above described.

To the Left—Face!

The subdivisions, which are to deploy, face to the left.

Face.

Form—Squadron—March !

They march off, obliquely, by files, to their places in the line, when their officers command,

Halt ! Front ! Passage to the Left !

and the subdivisions halt, front, close up to the left and dress to the right ; the officers at the same time taking their post on the right and in the rear ; the guides then return to their places in the squadron.

ARTICLE 4.

The close Column formed on the ground by the Left, the Left in Front.

Caution by the commanding officer.

Take care to form close Column by Subdivisions, by the Left, the Left in Front !

By Subdivisions—to the Left—Wheel ! March !

except the left subdivision, the whole wheel one sixteenth of a circle to the left, when the officers commanding subdivisions order

Halt ! Dress !

They then tell off their subdivisions into threes (if not previously done) the commanding officer then orders

Ranks by Threes—to the Left—Wheel ! March !

The subdivisions that are to move, wheel to the left by threes, halt and dress, pointing to their places in the column, the officers placing themselves on the left to lead them.

Form—

Form—Column—March. †

They move off together to their places in the rear of the left subdivision, where they respectively receive the command

Halt ! Front ! Dress !

and the subdivisions halt, wheel by threes to the right, and dress to the right. The officers post themselves on the right of the subdivisions, which are now the pivots ; the sergeants in the rear move up and post themselves on the right of the rear rank, in the same manner as directed in the formation of a column by the right ; the colours remain on the left of the subdivision which stood on its right when in line.

NOTE. The directions given in Art. 2, for forming a column by the right by *filings*, renders it unnecessary to give particular directions for forming a column by the left by the same method ; the intelligent officer will readily apply the principles there laid down to every case where they become necessary, which will not be very frequent ; for the ground upon which cavalry commonly manœuvre will generally admit of the movement of ranks by threes, which ought always to be chosen in preference to *filings*.

ARTICLE 5.

Display of a Column formed by the Left, the Left in Front.

Caution by the commanding officer.

Take care to Display Column to the Right †

At this caution two guides move briskly out and align themselves on the front of the column as before, the right guide.

guide from the first or rear subdivision, and the left from the front subdivision ; the commanding officer then orders

Ranks by Threes—to the Right—Wheel ! March !

The left or front subdivision stands fast, the others wheel to the right by threes, halt and dress.

Form—Squadron—March !

The subdivisions wheeled, move out to the right, conducted by their officers, on lines parallel to the line on which they are to form ; when the subdivision next to the front one has gained its proper distance, its officer commands

Halt ! Front !

The subdivision halts, wheels to the left by threes and dresses, the officer at the same time taking his post on the right of the front rank, the non-commissioned officers falling back to their places ; he then commands

March !

The subdivision marches up to the line formed by the guides, and the left subdivision, when the officer commands

Halt ! Dress !

and the subdivision halts and dresses by the right, the supernumerary officer, if any, falling back into the rear. The other subdivisions proceed in the same manner.—When the line is formed, the guides return to their subdivisions.

NOTE. Explanatory figures for the two last evolutions are omitted, they being sufficiently explained by those for the preceding evolution.

ARTICLE 6.

The close Column formed on the Center or Fifth Subdivision, the Right in Front. Plate V. Figure 2.

Caution.

Take care to form close Column on the Fifth Subdivision, the Right in Front !

By Subdivisions—to the Right—Wheel ! March !

The fifth subdivision stands fast, the others wheel one sixteenth of a circle to the right, when their officers severally command,

Halt ! Dress !

They then tell off their respective subdivisions into threes (if not previously done) the commanding officer then orders,

Ranks by Threes—to the Right and Left—Wheel ! March !

The four right subdivisions wheel by threes to the left, the fifth stands fast, the others wheel by threes to the right ; the officers of the right subdivisions post themselves on the left of their subdivisions, and on receiving the command,

Form—Column—March !

the whole move off to their places in the column ; the four subdivisions on the right, forming in front, the others on the left forming in the rear of the fifth subdivision, the sixth inclining its ranks a little to the right, to pass the fifth, when the officers perceive their leading ranks in a line with the flank of the standing subdivision they are to cover, they command,

Halt ! Front ! Dress !

and the subdivisions halt, wheel by threes to the front, and
dress

dress to the right. The officers take post on the left or pivots of the subdivisions, and the sergeants on the right.

NOTE. When this column is formed with the left in front, the subdivisions of the right wing form in the rear, and those of the left form in front of the fifth; and the officers post themselves on the right, which are then the pivots.

ARTICLE 7.

Display of a Column having the Right in Front, from the Center or fifth Subdivision. Plate V. Figure 3.

Caution.

Take care to Display Column from the Center!

At this caution, two guides march out briskly to the right and left, and align themselves on the front of the column, the right guide from the front, and the left guide from the rear subdivision; at the same time the fifth subdivision sends up a dragoon from its left file, who is to place himself on the left flank of the front subdivision, dressing with the front rank, which brings him in a line with the guides on the flanks.

Right Subdivisions—by Threes—to the Right—Wheel! March!

The four subdivisions in front of the fifth, wheel by ranks of threes to the right; officers then post themselves on the right to lead them, the other subdivisions stand still.

Form—Column—March!

The four subdivisions of the right march off to the right, the officer of the first subdivision taking care to march directly in the line on which the squadron is to form,

form, for which purpose he must fix his eyes on some object beyond the right guide ; as soon as the fourth subdivision has unmasked the fifth, its officer commands,

Halt ! Front !

The subdivision halts, wheels to the left by threes and dresses, the officer taking his post on the right of the front rank, the non-commissioned officers facing back to their post, he then commands,

March !

The subdivision moves up to the line formed by the guides, when the officer commands,

Halt ! Dress !

and the subdivision halts, and dresses by the right. The third and second subdivisions, as soon as they have respectively gained their distances, proceed in the same manner ; and then the first halts, wheels by threes to the left and dresses on the line. The fifth subdivision, as soon as it is unmasked by the fourth, marches up the right of the dragoon aligned with the guides, halts and dresses ; at the same time the subdivision on the left of the fifth, move out obliquely to the left, to their places in the line, when their officers respectively order,

Halt ! Front ! Dress !

and they halt, turn horses square to the front and dress to the right ; the officers posting themselves on the right : When the line is formed the guides return to their subdivisions.

ARTICLE 8.

Display of a Column to the Right, formed with the Right in Front.

When a column is formed by the right and the nature
of

Fig. 1.

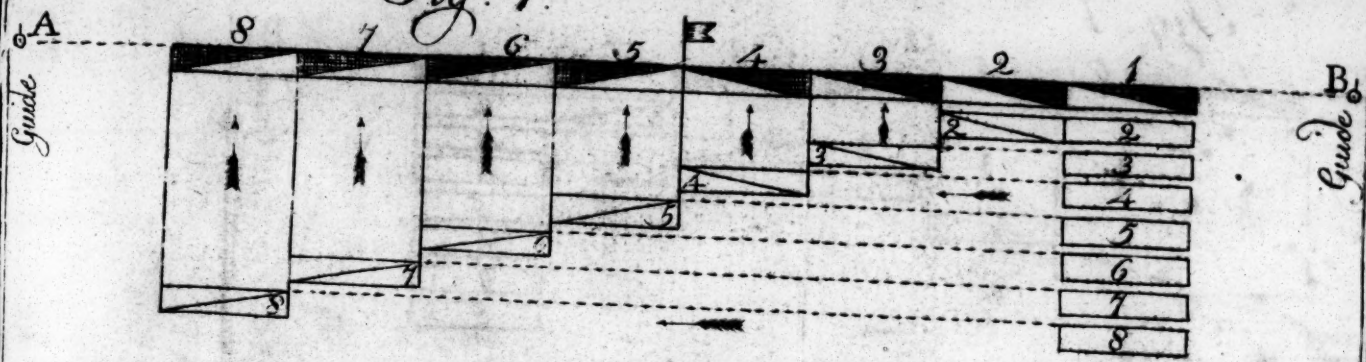


Fig. 2.

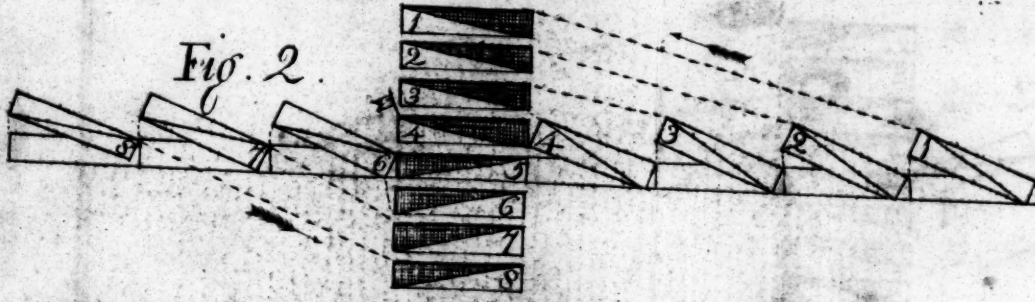
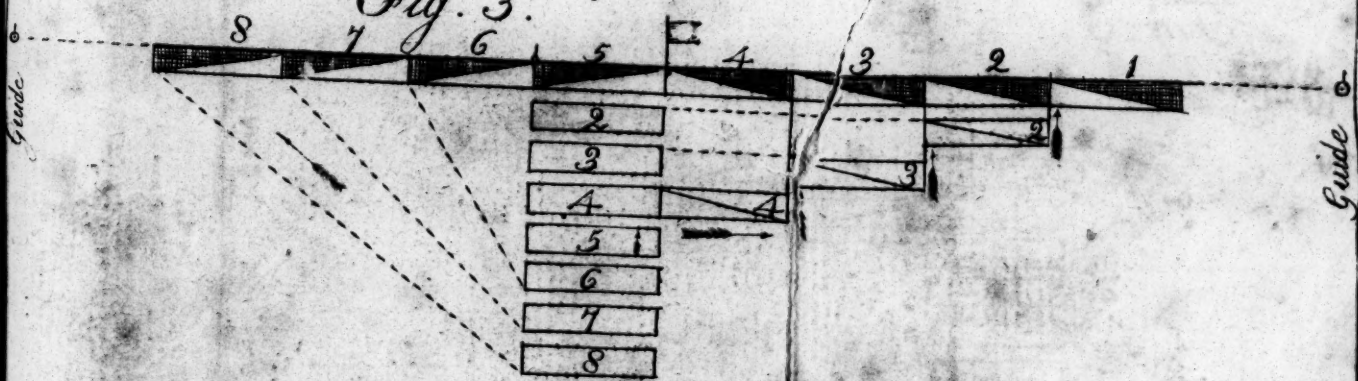


Fig. 3.





of the ground, or other circumstances, require that it should be deployed to the right, proceed as follows. Plate VI, Figure 1.

Caution.

Take care to Display Column to the Right !

On this caution, guides are sent out from the front and rear subdivisions, as before described, and a dragoon is sent up from the left of the rear subdivision, to take post on the left of the first.

Ranks by Threes—to the Right—Wheel ! March !

The rear subdivision stands fast, the others wheel by threes to the right, halt and dress.

Form—Squadron—March !

The subdivision wheeled, march off to the right on parallel lines, and proceed in all respects, as directed for the right subdivision in deploying from the center, in Art. 7, the officers attentively observing the points of view ; the rear subdivision is also governed by the same rules as that of the fifth, in the above mentioned article.

ARTICLE 9.

Display of a Column to the Left, formed with the Left in Front.

This is performed on the same principles as the display of the column in the preceding article.

A column formed either by the right, left, center, or on any particular subdivision, may, according to the ground or other circumstances, be deployed on any subdivision, upon the principles explained in the preceding articles of this chapter.

N. B.

H

N. B. In all formations and displayings of columns by ranks of threes, the divisions most remote from the point of formation may open their ranks a little in order to give room for the horses to trot full out ; or by opening them a little more, as represented in Figure 5, Plate II, they may gallop ; but in both cases, when they approach near the point for halting, they must bring their horses to a moderate trot, and close up ready to halt, and front, when ordered.

ARTICLE 10.

The close Column formed on the ground by the Right, the Left in Front. Plate VI, Figure 4.

Caution.

Take care to form close Column by Subdivisions, by the Right, the Left in Front !

By Subdivisions—to the Left—Wheel ! March !

The right subdivision stands fast, the others wheel one sixteenth of a circle to the left, halt, and dress, by word from their respective officers.

Ranks by Threes—to the Right—Wheel ! March !

The whole wheel by threes to the right, except the right subdivision which stands fast.

Form—Column—March !

The subdivisions wheeled, move off to their places in front of the right, conducted by their officers, where they halt, front, and dress, by word from their several commanders.

To form a close column by the left, with the right in front, wheel by subdivisions one sixteenth of a circle to the

Fig. 1.

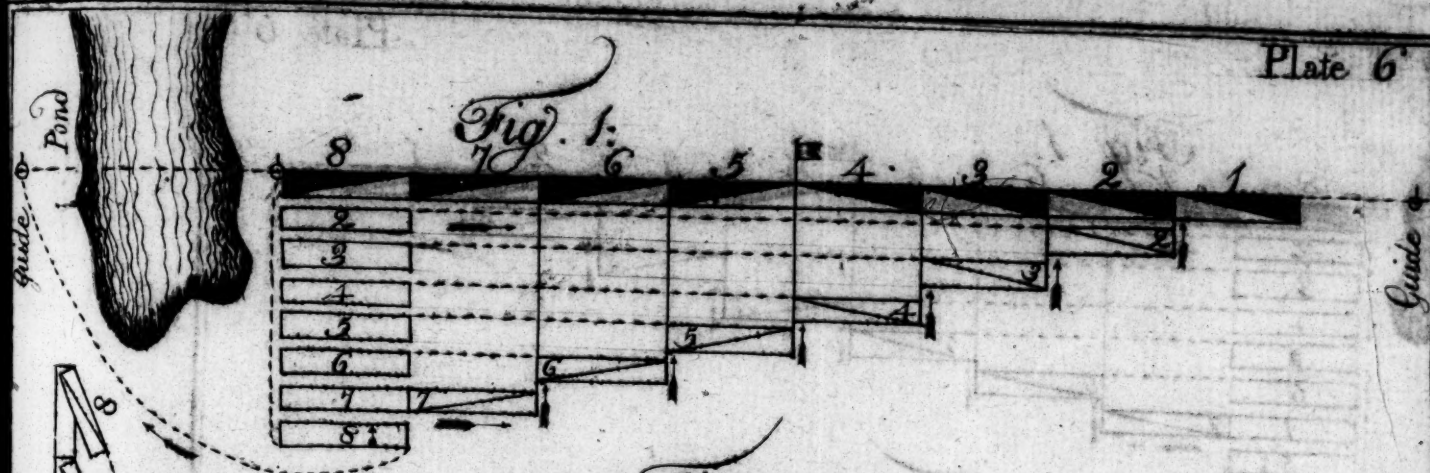


Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.

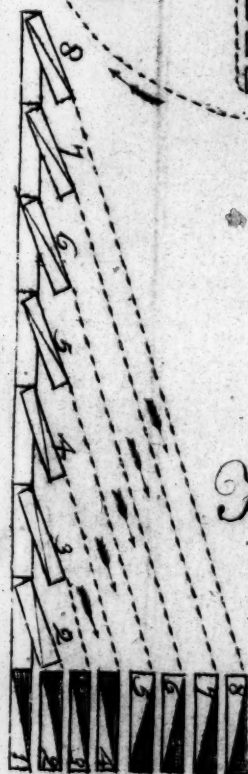
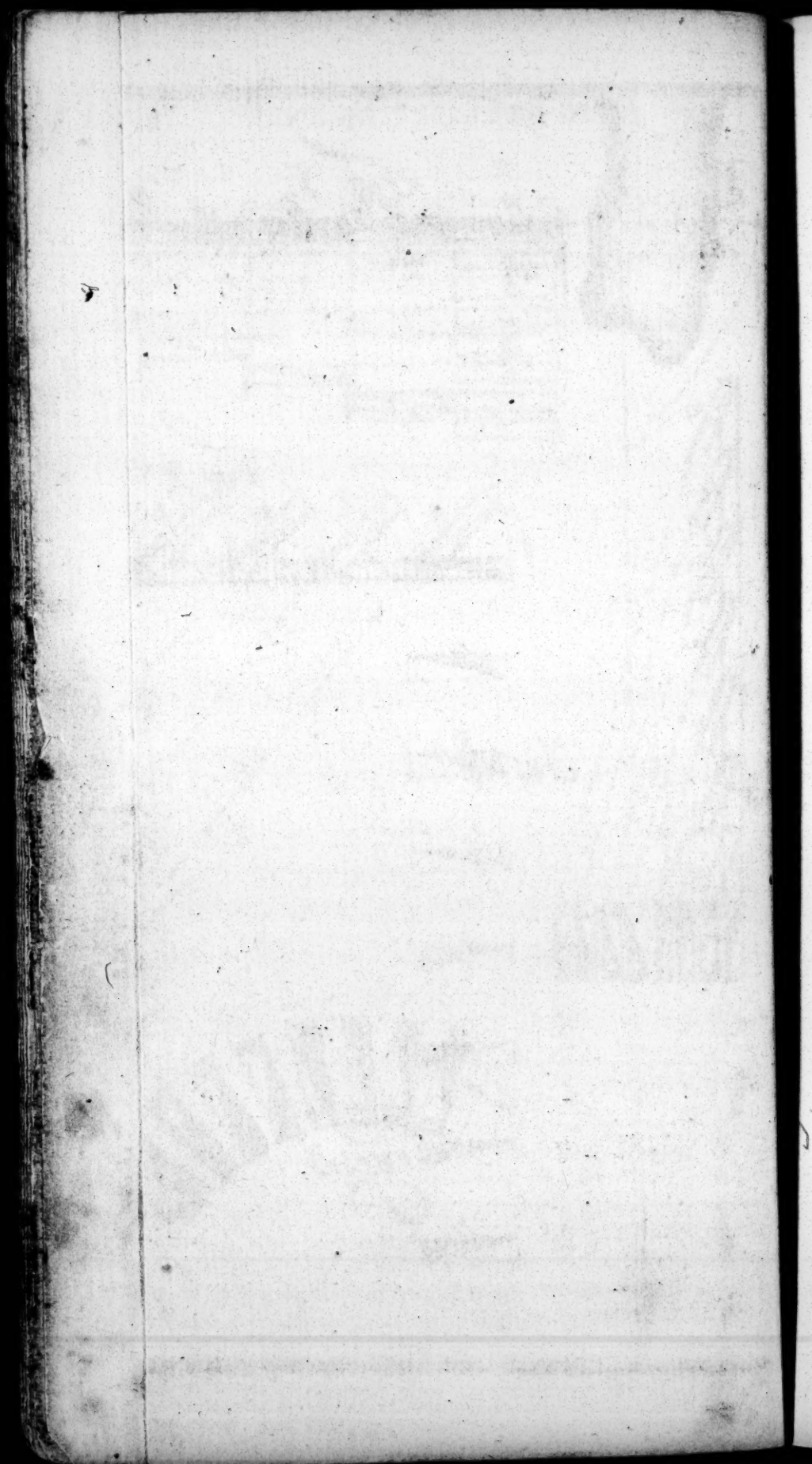


Fig. 3.





the right, then by ranks of threes to the left, march to the left and take post in front of the left subdivision.

Columns formed by the above methods are deployed as described in Articles 3d and 5th of this chapter.

ARTICLE 11.

The Formation of an Open Column by the Right, the Right in Front.

Open columns may be formed by wheeling a quarter of a circle to the right, or left, by subdivisions, or as follows: Plate VI, Figure 2.

Caution.

Take care to form Open Column by Subdivisions, by the Right!

By Subdivisions—to the Right—Wheel! March!

The right subdivision stands fast, the others wheel one eighth of a circle to the right, when their officers halt and dress them to the right.

Ranks by Threes—to the Right—Wheel! March!

The subdivisions that are to move, wheel to the right, by threes, halt and dress, pointing to their places in the open column.

Form—Column—March!

The subdivisions wheeled, move off, conducted by the officers, to their places in the rear of the right subdivision, where they *halt, front, and dress to the right.* The officers will take care to preserve wheeling distances between their subdivisions; when they have dressed them they take post on the pivot flank, the sergeants falling back to their places.

Open

Open columns may in the same manner be formed by the left center, or on any particular subdivision, the officers, conducting the subdivisions, taking care to give them their proper distances, cover well the pivot flanks, and to dress them parallel to each other.

ARTICLE 12.

Display of an Open Column formed by the Right, the Right in Front. Plate VII, Figure 1.

Caution.

Take care to Display Column to the Left !

Two sergeants are sent out as guides to mark the line on which the squadron is to form, as before described.

Form—Squadron—March !

The first subdivision stands fast, the others march obliquely to the left, upon a trot, and when they arrive at their places on the line previously marked by the guides and the right subdivision, they receive, from their respective officers, the command,

Halt ! To the Right—Dress !

and they halt, turn horses square to the front, and dress to the right ; the officers commanding subdivisions taking their posts on the right.

N. B. An open column may be formed into a line by wheeling the subdivisions to the left, when it is formed by the right, the right in front ; or to the right when formed by the left, the left in front ; but these methods of forming will change the front of the squadron, and therefore should not be practised, unless it is for this purpose.

The methods of displaying open columns from the left, center, or any particular subdivision, are too obvious to need

need any illustration here ; the principles laid down in the following articles of this chapter, for forming and deploying columns in progressive movements, are amply sufficient for the purpose.

In these evolutions the Squadron is supposed to be progressing in line, and the columns are to be formed and deployed, generally, by the *oblique march*, which is the most simple and expeditious movement when the Squadron is moving forward in line ; but these evolutions are not practicable, in every case, for they require a considerable extent of ground, which is not always to be had ; in which case, the methods explained in the preceding articles of this chapter may be used ; yet where there is room, the following methods will be found preferable to forming on the ground, by marching the ranks by threes, or by filing.

ARTICLE 13.

The formation of an Open Column by the Right, the Squadron advancing to the Front, in Line. Plate VII, Figure 2.

Words by the commanding officer.

By Subdivisions—Form Open Column—by the Right—March !

The right subdivision continues marching forward, quickening its pace, the rest of the Squadron marches obliquely to the right, and when the right flank of the second subdivision covers the right flank of the first, its officer commands,

Subdivision—Forward !

and it marches briskly forward, following the right subdivision : The other subdivisions proceed in the same manner ; the officers take post on the pivot flanks, and the supernumeraries and the sergeants in the rear.

It may sometimes happen that the ground will not admit a column to be formed as above, by reason of some obstruction, which prevents the left wing of the squadron from advancing, in which case it may be formed as follows :

Squadron—Halt !

*By Subdivisions—Form Open Column—by the Right—
March !*

The right subdivision marches forward, the rest of the squadron faces, or wheels by threes, as the officer chooses, and marches to the right; when the second subdivision arrives upon the ground which the first marched from, it *fronts* and marches forward, by words from its officer; the other subdivisions proceed in the same manner, observing to keep wheeling distances.

ARTICLE 14.

*Open Column Displayed to the Left, on the March.
Plate VII, Figure 1.*

Form—Squadron—March !

The front subdivision slacken their horses, the others move off obliquely to the left, upon a trot, to their places in the line, when their officers respectively command,

Forward—Dress !

and the subdivisions march forward, dressing by the right, the officers falling into their places; when the commanding officer sees the line formed, he commands,

Squadron—Forward !

The whole march forward, in the same pace as before, dressing by the colours.

ARTICLE.

ARTICLE 15.

The Formation of an Open Column by the Left, the Squadron advancing to the Front, in Line.

By the commanding officer.

*By Subdivisions—Form Open Column—by the Left !
March !*

This is formed in the same manner as the column, formed by the right, which is explained in Art. 13, only the squadron marches obliquely to the left, instead of the right ; and the officers take post on the right, which are now the pivots.

ARTICLE 16.

Open Column Displayed to the Right, on the March.

By the commanding officer.

Form—Squadron—March !

This column is deployed to the right by the oblique march, on the principles described in Art. 14.

ARTICLE 17.

The formation of a double Column on the two center Subdivisions, the Squadron advancing to the Front, in Line. Plate VII, Figure 3.

By the commanding officer.

By

By Subdivisions—Form double Column—Fourth and Fifth Subdivisions in Front—March !

The fourth and fifth subdivisions continue marching to the front, quickening their pace, the right wing of the squadron marches obliquely to the left, and the left wing to the right, till they join in the rear of the fourth and fifth, when the senior officer of the two subdivisions joined, commands,

Subdivisions—Forward !

and they both march forward, following the center subdivisions, the two officers taking post on the outward flanks of their subdivisions : The others proceed in the same manner.

NOTE. If the squadron consists of nine subdivisions, the ninth is to march singly behind the center of the column.

The above column may be formed by halting the line, moving forward the center two subdivisions, wheeling by threes, marching to the center, wheeling outwards by threes, and marching forward as before described.

ARTICLE 18.

The Double Column Displayed on the March. Plate VIII, Figure 1.

Form—Squadron—March !

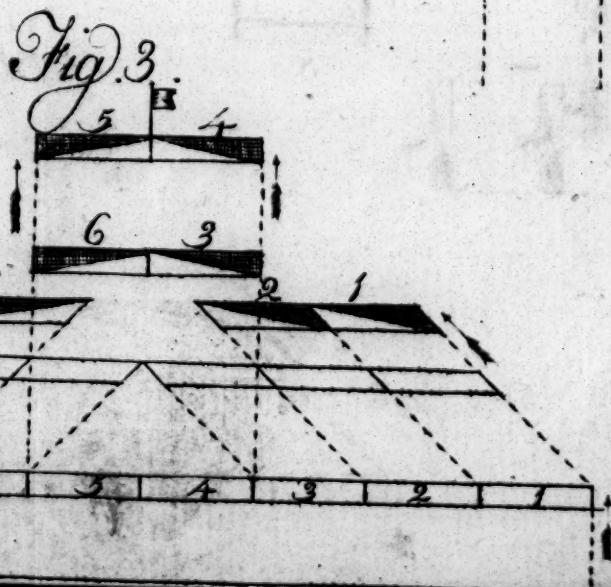
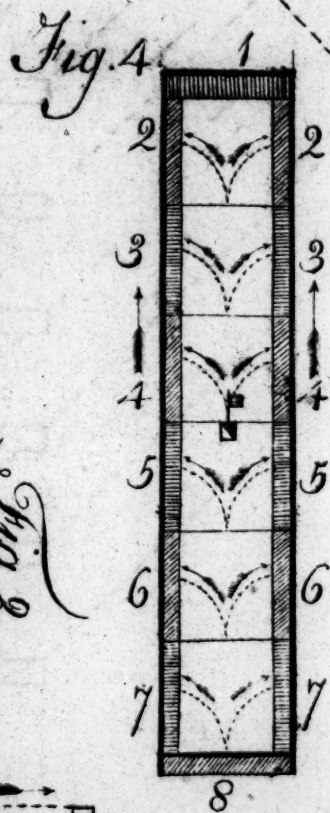
The two center or front subdivisions slacken their pace, the subdivisions of the right wing march obliquely to the right, and those of the left wing to the left, to their respective places in the line ; when the officers of the right subdivisions successively command,

Forward—to the Left—Dress !

and the officers of the left subdivisions,

Forward

1st Subdivision Advances



1st Subdivision Advances

2^d Subdivision Advances



Forward—to the Right—Dress !

when the whole squadron marches forward by the same pace as before, dressing by the colours.

NOTE. Close columns may be formed in progressive movements, by first forming open column, and then closing by order of the commanding officer ; but when a close column is to deploy on the march, it must first be opened and then it may be deployed by the preceding rules.

NOTE. The method of *closing* and *opening* columns will be explained in the next chapter.

Although no examples are given in this chapter, for the formation of columns by divisions, yet the rules laid down for forming by subdivisions are applicable to the purpose, and are sufficient to direct in all formations of columns, whether by divisions or larger bodies. With a little attention, the commanding officer will easily vary the words according to any circumstances. Indeed, brigades, composed of a number of squadrons, may be formed into columns, and deployed, on the principles here laid down, when the ground is sufficiently extensive to admit of such movements, and the circumstances require the operations of grand columns.

C H A P. XI.

Of the March of Columns.

THIS is an important movement, often executed in the presence of an enemy, and therefore it is essentially necessary that the officers and men be well instructed in the various parts which they are to perform when marching over the different kinds of ground, and moving in the various directions required of columns both in the manœuvres of a field day, and in an engagement.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 1.

The March of an Open Column.

Words by the commanding officer.

Column—Forward—March !

The whole column must always move at the same time, and only by order of the commanding officer.

Common—Pace !

The whole move forward on a trot, the officers observing to preserve wheeling distances.

When marching in open column, the commanding officer will often form squadron, by wheeling to the right or left, in order to see if the officers have preserved the proper distances between the subdivisions.

When the column marches on an alignment, the officers commanding subdivisions must carefully observe the *points of view*, and the other officers and sergeants in the rear must be very attentive, that the men keep well closed to the pivot flanks, by which means the line may be formed with the greatest precision.

Column—Halt !

The whole stop short and dress to the right ; the pivots to be well covered.

ARTICLE 2.

A Column changing the direction of its March.

When a *close* column changes the direction of its march, the front subdivision must not wheel round on its flank, but advance in a direction more or less circular, according to the depth of the column, that the
other

other subdivisions may follow without stopping. See Plate VI, Figure 3.

An *open* column changes the direction of its march, by wheeling the front subdivision into the required direction, the others following as they successively arrive upon the ground that they first wheeled upon, as described in Chap. 7, Art. 5, and Plate III, Figure 2.

When the divisions of the column are large, it will be necessary for the first to leave a guide, to mark the pivot, on which the division are to wheel, who is to gallop up to his place as soon as the whole have passed.

ARTICLE 3.

Passage of a Defile in Column.

An open column on the march having arrived at a defile which obliges it to diminish its front, the officer of the front subdivision commands,

Break Off !

on which, the files obstructed, break off, face inward, and follow the flank of the subdivision, by files, and if the defile narrows or widens, more files will break off or join the subdivision. The succeeding subdivisions proceed in the same manner.

If the defile is difficult or long, the front subdivision must halt, as soon as it has passed and gained sufficient ground, where it must remain till the whole have got through and formed, when they continue the march.

N. B. When the enemy are near, a column should never enter a defile without scrupulously examining the adjacent parts, to avoid ambuscades.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 4.

A Column Marching by its Flanks.

This is best performed by marching the ranks by threes, as follows :

Ranks by Threes—to the Right—Wheel ! March !

The subdivisions, being previously told off into threes, wheel to the right, as ordered, halt and dress, the officers commanding subdivisions, placing themselves at their head, to lead them.

Forward—March !

The column marches dressing by the right.

Column—Halt ! Front !

The whole halt and wheel by threes to the left, the officers taking their posts on the pivots of the column.

If the ground is broken and difficult, the column may march by files to the place assigned, where it halts, fronts, closes up by the *passage* and dresses by the right.

ARTICLE 5.

Retreat of a Column out of a Defile, by Counter-marching.

If at any time an open column should happen to be enclosed in a defile and it is necessary to retreat, the commanding officer orders,

Take care to Counter-march by Subdivisions !

The officers count off their subdivisions into two equal sections, the commander then orders,

Right

Right Section—Forward—March !

The right sections move forward the length of their own front, when their officers command,

Halt !

and they halt and dress. The commander then orders,

*Sections—to the Right and Left about—Wheel !
March !*

The right sections wheel to the left about, the left sections to the right about, and halt by word from their officers. The right sections are then ordered to move up, halt, and dress, with the left sections. The subdivisions are now facing to the rear, and the column may march out of the defile to any assigned place.

The column may be brought to its proper front, by advancing the right sections and wheeling about in the same manner as above described.

Another method of Counter-marching a Column.

Each subdivision is to be told off into two equal sections, the left sections go to the right about by *threes*, and halt ; the whole column is then to wheel about by sections, that is each subdivision upon its center, when they halt, and the left sections come to the right about by *threes* ; the column is then facing to the rear and may march to any required point. The column is brought to its original position, by wheeling the left sections to the right about by *threes*, and wheeling the whole column in the same manner as above explained.

If a *close* column is to counter-march, the divisions go to the right about by *threes*, halt and dress, and move off by order of the commanding officer.

The great excellence of all movements of ranks by *threes*, is, that a column or line may be moved in any direction, or brought to any point with the utmost facility, and without the least extension of space.

ARTICLE 6.

Closing an open Column.

When an open column is to form a close column, the officer commands,

Close—Column—March !

The front subdivision stands fast, the others move briskly up and close within the length of an horse of each other, when the commanders of subdivisions successively order,

Halt ! Dress !

The supernumerary officers march up to the rear of the commanders of subdivisions on the pivot flanks, and the sergeants in the rear go to the right of the rear ranks of their several subdivisions, and cover the non-commissioned officers who are on the right of the front ranks.

ARTICLE 7.

Opening a close Column.

When the officer chooses to open a close column, he commands,

Open—Column—March !

The rear subdivision stands fast, the others move forward ; when the subdivision next to the rear has gained its proper distance, which is the length of its front, its officer commands,

Halt ! Dress !

and the supernumerary officer, (if any) and the sergeant on the right of the rear rank fall back to their places.

The

The other subdivisions proceed in the manner as they respectively gain their proper distances.

ARTICLE 8.

Closing an open Column on the March.

By the commander.

Close—Column !

The subdivisions move up with an increased pace, to their proper distances, and fall into the same pace as before, without any word from their officers, who will take post as described in the 6th Article.

ARTICLE 9.

Opening a close Column on the March.

A close column being on the march, the commander orders,

Open—Column !

The subdivisions will fall back by slackening their pace, till they have their proper distances, when their officers command,

Forward !

and they move forward by the same pace as before ; the supernumeraries and sergeants taking their former posts.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 10.

A Column inclining to the Right, by the Oblique March !

The column on the march to the front, receives the command,

Obliquely—to the Right !

Each man turns his horse to the right, as taught in Art. 14, Chap. VI, and moves obliquely to the right, dressing by the left; officers observing to keep the pivots well covered. When the column has gained sufficient ground to the flank, the commander orders,

Column—Forward !

The whole turn their horses square to the front and move directly forward.

When the column is to move obliquely to any assigned point, guides should be sent out to align themselves between the right flank of the front subdivision and the point, for which purpose the column halts, and on receiving the command,

Column—Obliquely—to the Right—March !

the right hand man of the front subdivision, turns his horse into the direction of the line, carefully observing to march on the alignment; the other men must turn their horses exactly parallel to this horse, and move parallel to the alignment.

N. B. The above directions will plainly indicate how a column is to take ground to the left by the oblique march.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Firings.

IT is generally agreed by experienced officers, that fire arms are seldom of any great utility to cavalry in an engagement, while they are drawn up in regiments, squadrons, or other considerable bodies : Indeed there is little hope of success from any who begin their attack with the fire of carbines or pistols ; numerous examples could be cited from military history to shew their inefficacy. It is by the right use of the sword that they are to expect victory : This is indisputably the most formidable and essentially useful weapon of cavalry : Nothing decides an engagement sooner than charging briskly with this weapon in hand. By this mode of attack, a body of cavalry will generally rout one that receives it with pistols ready to fire ;—but it is not to be inferred from hence, that this is an useless weapon ; so far from this it ought to be considered as a very important one, when rightly used ; which is principally to skirmish in small detached parties, and to annoy an enemy in their approaches to the main body, cover retreats, &c. But as it is *sometimes* necessary to use them in an engagement, while the troops are drawn up in squadrons, they ought to know how to perform the following firings.

When the troops are to perform the firings, the officers must carefully inspect the pistols and cartridge boxes, and take away all the cartridges with ball, to prevent accidents.

When a squadron performs the firings, four files, (viz. two on each side of the colours) are not to fire, but are to remain as a reserve for the colours, and the officers of the two center subdivisions are to warn them accordingly.

ARTICLE

I.

ARTICLE 1.

Firing by Squadron, standing, with Open Files.

Caution.

Take care to Fire by Squadron !

NOTE. At the caution, the men are always to unfasten their holster caps.

Squadron—Make Ready !

The rear rank moves briskly up into the intervals of the front rank, when the whole draw their pistols, and make ready, as described in the position of the ranks, Chap. VI, Art. 10.

Take—Aim ! Fire !

The whole squadron fire ; the men of the rear rank, rein back to their former places, dress in a line, and the whole load, and return their pistols.

ARTICLE 2.

Firing by Divisions Standing.

Caution by the commander.

Take care to Fire by Divisions !

The officers commanding divisions move their horses a little forward, that they may observe the men, but not out of the rank, and the officer of the right division commands,

Division—Make Ready !

The division makes ready, the rear rank moving up into the front rank, as in Art. 1.

Take

MILITARY ART.

Take—Aim ! Fire !

When the officer commanding the left division sees the first make ready, he immediately gives the word,

Division !

When the right division takes aim, the left division makes ready, the rear moving up into the intervals of the front rank, when the right fires, the left takes aim, and then fires ; the other divisions following alternately in the wings of the squadron in the same manner, always preserving proper intervals of time between each word of command, so that each division may be one word later than its preceding division. As soon as a division fires, the rear rank reins back, and the whole load and return their pistols ; the officers falling back and dressing with the front rank.

ARTICLE 3.

Firing by Subdivisions Standing.

Caution.

Take care to Fire by Subdivisions !

The officers commanding subdivisions move a little forward, as described in the last article ; and the officer of the right subdivision commands :

Subdivision—Make Ready !

The rear rank moves up into the front rank.

Take—Aim ! Fire !

They fire as before, viz. from right and left wings ending in the center ; the rear rank falls back and the whole load their pistols.

N. B.

104 TREATISE ON THE

N. B. In all firings where the rear rank is to form in the front rank, the officers and sergeants in the rear must pay the greatest attention to the men, to see that they move full up and dress in the intervals of the front rank.

ARTICLE 4.

Firing the Front Rank by Squadrons Standing.

By the commanding officer,

Front Rank—Make Ready ! Take—Aim ! Fire !

The front rank fire, load and return pistols. The rear rank may now be brought up and fire, and thus they may continue the fire alternately.

ARTICLE 5.

Firing the Front Rank by Divisions.

Caution.

Front Rank—Take care to Fire by Divisions !

The officers commanding divisions move forward, and give the words of command to their respective divisions, as described in Article 2 ; the rear rank keeping its position.

In this manner the squadron may fire the front rank by subdivisions.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 6.

Firing the Front Rank by Squadrons, when marching in line with Swords drawn.

¶ The squadron is supposed to be advancing upon a trot, the commanding officer orders,

Front Rank—Make Ready !

The men of the front rank place their swords in the bridle hand, draw their pistols, and make ready, as described in Chap. 6, Art. 3.

Take—Aim ! Fire !

They fire, return pistols, and recover their swords.

N. B. In this manner the squadron may fire by divisions and subdivisions.

ARTICLE 7.

Firing the Rear Rank while the Front Rank is Engaged Sword in hand.

The squadron charging sword in hand and meeting the enemy, the commander orders,

Rear Rank—Make Ready !

The rear rank place their swords in the bridle hand, draw their pistols, move up into the front rank and fire without any word of command ; return pistols, recover swords, and engage the enemy sword in hand. The officers and sergeants in the rear will exert themselves to keep the men to their duty, and must march up to fill the vacancies occasioned by any losses in the front.

N. B. When the firings are performed, the commanders of squadrons are posted an horse's length in front of the

the colour reserve ; the colonel will be before the intervals of the squadrons in the center of the regiment ; and when the regiment fires by squadrons he gives the caution words, and the majors fire their respective squadrons, beginning with the right squadron, unless ordered to the contrary.

ARTICLE 8.

A Feu de Joie.

This fire is made use of upon the gaining of a battle, the taking of a garrison, or some other extraordinary cause of rejoicing ; for which reason the French call it a *Feu de Joie*. These firings are generally performed in the dusk of the evening, by the whole army, in the following manner :

The troops are drawn up in a line, the firing begins on the right, and extends to the left ; the men of each file are to fire together, that is, each file distinctly by itself, and so to run quick from one file to another, from right to left, the men to raise the muzzles of their pieces pretty high in the air.

But it is sometimes performed by ranks, in the following manner : The fire begins on the right of the front rank, and runs from file to file, to the left, when it begins on the left of the rear rank, and so runs on from file to file, back again to the right, which completes the firing ; after which they give three huzzas.

When a squadron performs this firing, the whole are to make ready, by word from the commanding officer, and rest the butt of the pistols on the right knee, when a signal is given on the right, by the commanding officer, and they fire by ranks or files ; as before described.

CHAP.

C H A P. XIII.

Of MARCHING and MANŒUVRING in LINE.

ARTICLE 1.

Of the March to the Front.

Words by the commanding officer.

Squadron—Forward !

AT this caution the cornet, with the colours, moves his horse a little forward, but not out of the rank; and the men look inwards to dress by the colours. The commanding officer of the squadron posts himself before the center in front of the colours, and gives the cornet two or more conspicuous objects as *points of view* to march on.

March !

The whole move forward in the *slow pace*, dressing by the colours, the commander and cornet carefully observing the points of view.

Common—Pace !

At this, the line puts on in a trot.

Quick—Pace !

The whole rise into a gallop.

NOTE. The directions given for advancing in line, in Article 3, Chapter VII, must be strictly attended to.

If several squadrons are advancing in the line, the cornets must dress by the colours in the center; frequently throwing their eyes in that direction, taking care, at the same time, not to lose their points of view.

When there are but two squadrons in the line, the cornets are to dress by each other; they must be careful not to advance beyond the squadron they dress by. Should a
squadron,

squadron, by any means, be hindered from advancing in the line with the rest, the cornet of that squadron must drop his colours as a signal to the other squadrons (which might otherwise stop to dress by them) not to conform to their movements; the colours to be again raised when the squadron has advanced to its place in the line.

Common—Pace !

The squadron falls into a trot.

The commanding officer of each squadron must be careful to preserve the proper intervals between his own squadron and those on his flanks; and when he finds that he is too near the one or the other, must command,

Obliquely—to the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Right !} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{Left !} \end{array} \right.$

When the squadron inclines by the oblique march to the right or left as ordered, till it has recovered its proper intervals, and receives the word,

Forward !

Upon which the squadron will march directly forward, and the commanding officer gives the cornet new points of view.

The officers commanding subdivisions will continually have an eye over them, immediately remedying any defect, and carefully dressing with the center. The officers and sergeants in the rear must attend to the rear rank, remedying any defect in a low voice, and with as little noise as possible.

The dragoon must take care not to turn his body, nor his horse towards the colours, nor crowd in that direction, but rather give way to the pressure of the center, and resist that of the wings; nor must he turn his head too much towards the colours, only frequently glancing his eyes in that direction to keep his dress.

Squadron

Squadron—Halt ! To the Right—Dress !

The whole stop short and dress to the right, the colours run back and dress with the front rank.

NOTE. When a squadron is to march in line, and no conspicuous objects present themselves on which to march, the commander may place three mounted dragons in front, covering each other, at the distance of 60 or 100 yards on a line perpendicular to the front of the squadron; when the line approaches the first man, he is to gallop off and place himself at the same distance in the rear of the other two, and thus alternately as long as the squadron continues advancing.

ARTICLE 2.

A Squadron to take ground to the Right and Front, by an Echelon movement.

A squadron is supposed in presence of an enemy, and it is found necessary to take up a position considerably to the right of the front, and as wheeling to the right by divisions, is only presenting so many flanks to the enemy, which may be extremely dangerous, it should take up its ground by inclining. But as it is very difficult to incline a long line for any great distance, particularly on broken ground, the following mode will be found to obviate many of the inconveniencies attending that movement, and will accelerate the manœuvre: Plate VIII, Figure 2.

The squadron marching in line, in slow pace, receives the command

Subdivisions—Break off !

The right subdivision continues marching forward, quickening its pace; the second falls back till it just clears

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The squadron marching in line, in slow pace, receives the command

Subdivisions—Break off !

The right subdivision continues marching forward, quickening its pace; the second falls back till it just clears

clears the rear rank of the first; the third subdivision falls back in like manner, and thus the others, till the whole are in echelon; the officers keeping their posts. The commander then orders

Obliquely—To the Right—March!

The whole incline by the oblique march to the right on a brisk trot; the right of each subdivision keeping the left of the preceding one as its guide; see the line A B in the figure. When the right has arrived in the rear of the point at which the line is to form, the commander orders

Form—Squadron!

The whole move up briskly and dress by the right subdivision.

In this manner a line may incline to the left, and it may be performed by subdivisions or divisions, according to the nature of the ground; the smaller the divisions, the less difficult will be the manœuvre.

By this method a line may incline with as much ease as a single subdivision or division; and the crowding and irregularity which frequently happen in inclining long lines, will be avoided.

ARTICLE 3.

A Squadron to file from the Center, and pass a line of Infantry in Front. Plate VIII, Figure 3.

The squadron is supposed to be posted in the rear of a line of infantry A B, which is engaged with the enemy, and it is directed to pass through the line and charge. The squadron advances in line, and on approaching the infantry, the commanding officer orders

Squadron—

Squadron—By the Center—Advance by Files—March!

The four center files of the squadron continue marching, quickening their pace; the other files halt, face to the center, and march till they come to the ground from which the center files marched, when they wheel to the right and left, by files, and follow the center files; the officers and sergeants in the rear, fall into the ranks, in the rear of their respective subdivisions; the squadron will then be advancing to the front in columns of four files abreast.

When the commander of the infantry, in front of the cavalry, perceives the column advancing, he instantly wheels two platoons to the right and left outwards, to give a passage, as at C and D. As soon as the cavalry have cleared the pass, its officer commands

Form—Squadron!

The four leading files slacken their horses, the others turn theirs to the right and left outwards, and move up briskly to their places in the line, and dress by the colours. The squadron is now ready to engage the enemy.

ARTICLE 4.

Squadron to file from the flanks and pass a line of Infantry.

The squadron advancing in line, the commander orders

Squadron—By the Wings—Advance by Files—March!

Two files on each flank of the squadron continue marching forward, quickening their pace; the rest of the squadron halts, faces outwards from the colours, marches by files, and when they arrive upon the ground from which

which the flank files marched, they wheel by files to the right and left successively, march forward and follow the flank files. When they have passed through the vacancies made in the infantry, or the intervals of the battalions, the commander orders

Form—Squadron !

The leading files slacken their pace, the others turn to the center and move up briskly to their places in the line; the files of the right wing dressing by the right, those of the left wing by the left. When the line is formed the commander orders

Squadron—Forward !

And the whole march forward, dressing by the colours.

NOTE. When this manœuvre is performed, the officers leading the wings must be careful to keep the leading files at such distance as will give room for the squadron to form between them.

ARTICLE 5.

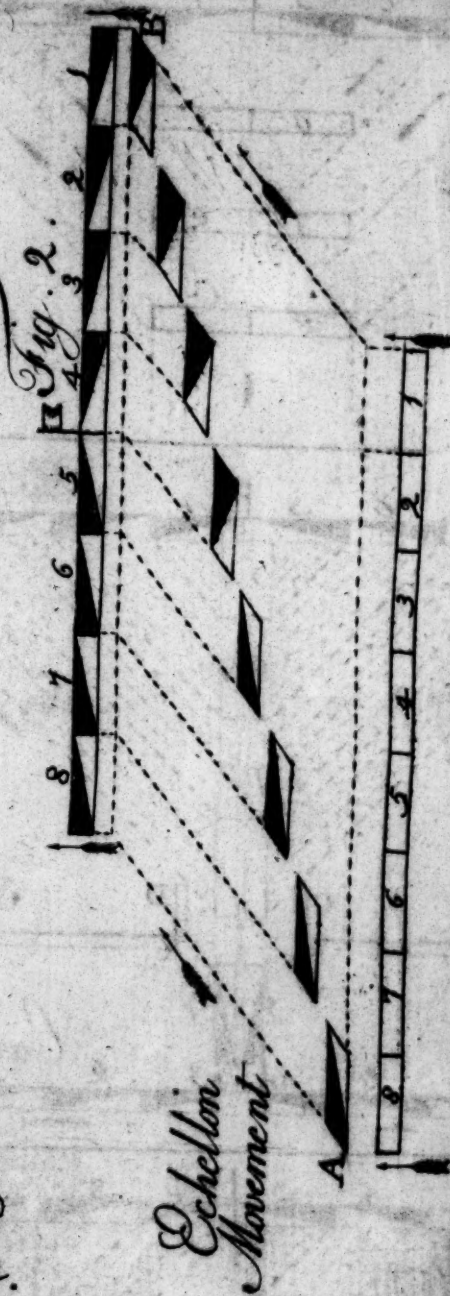
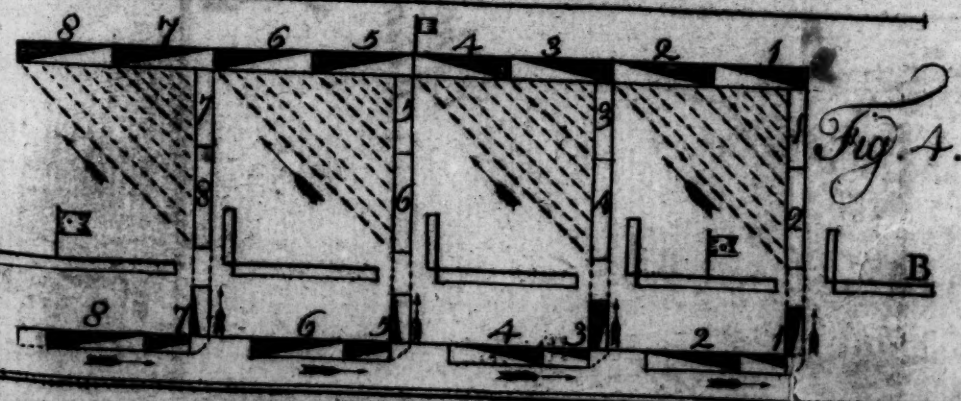
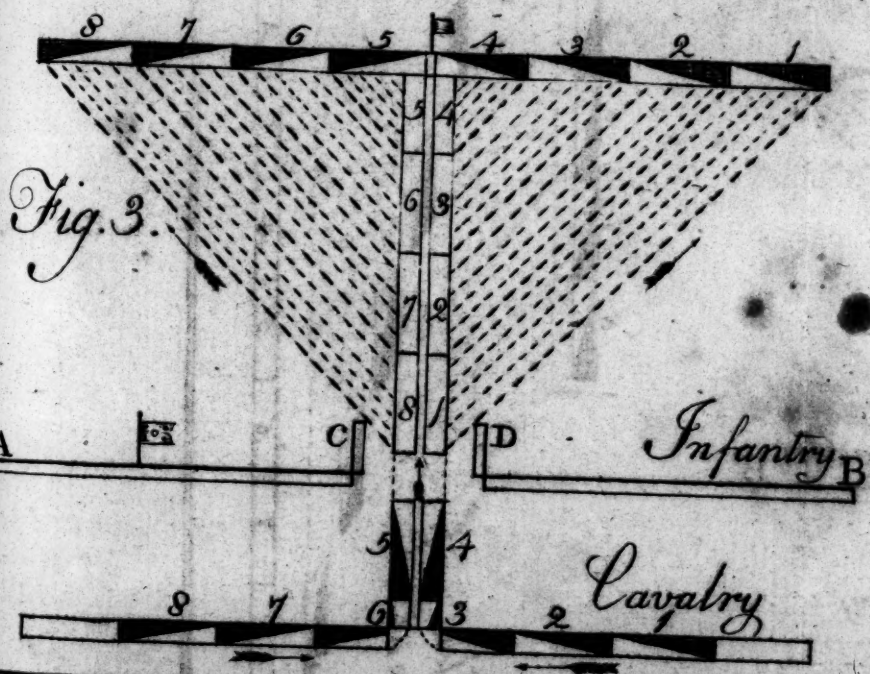
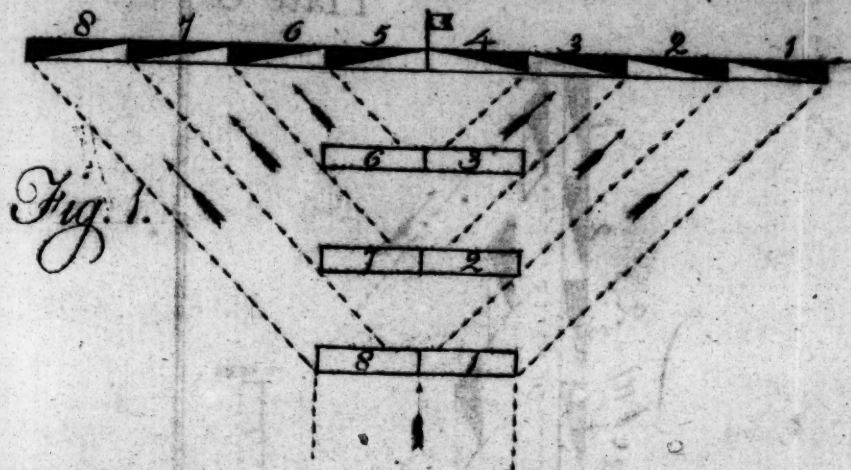
A Squadron to file from the right of divisions and pass a line of Infantry. Plate VIII, Figure 4.

The Squadron advancing, receives the command

Divisions—By the Right—Advance by Files—March

The two right hand files of each division continue marching to the front, quickening their pace; the rest of the squadron halts, faces, marches to the right by files and the files of each division, when they come to the ground from which the right files marched, wheel to the left and follow the front files.

The divisions of the squadron are then advancing to the front by files. Each division is to be led by its commander,





commander, who will be careful to keep dressed with those on the right and left.

When the commanding officer of the line of infantry A B, perceives the cavalry advancing, he immediately wheels out a platoon in front of each division of the squadron; and as soon as the divisions have passed the infantry, the officer commanding the squadron, orders

Form—Squadron !

The two leading files of each division slacken their horses; the others turn theirs to the left, and move briskly up to the left side of their preceding files to their places in the line, and dress by the right. When the line is formed the commander orders

Squadron—Forward !

And the whole march forward, dressing by the colours.

NOTE. When this manœuvre is done by the left of divisions, the words must be varied accordingly.

ARTICLE 6.

A Squadron to File from the Center of Divisions.

The squadron advancing to the front.

Divisions—By the Center—Advance by Files—March!

The four center files of each division march briskly out; the rest of the squadron halts, and each division faces to its center, marches and wheels by files, and follows the leading files in the same manner as from the center of the squadron, described in art. 3, of this chap. The squadron is then advancing in four columns, each of four men abreast, conducted by their respective officers, and may pass a line of infantry. When the squadron is to form, the commander orders

Form—

Form—Squadron !

The four leading files of each division slacken their horses, the others turn theirs to the right and left outwards, and move up to their places in the line, dressing by the center files of each division. When the commanding officer sees the line formed, he commands

Squadron—Forward !

And the whole march forward, dressing by the colours.

NOTE. The above manœuvre of filing from the center and flanks, are very useful for a squadron when marching in line and meets with broken ground, morasses, defiles, &c. If there be but one passage, and that near the center of the line, the squadron may file out from the center ; if two passages, and they are before the wings, then file from the wings ; if there be four passages opposite to the divisions, then file out from the wings or center of the divisions, according to circumstances. These manœuvres are also of the greatest utility when a squadron is to pursue a retreating enemy ; for the divisions may advance in this order at full speed over almost any ground ; and the squadron is always ready to form with the greatest facility, and engage the enemy on the shortest notice.

 ARTICLE 7.
Method of passing an Obstacle in front of a Line.

When an obstacle presents itself before a squadron, division, or subdivision, the files obstructed are to break off without any word, face outwards from the center of the obstacle, and follow by files the men on the right and left. If the obstruction is on the flanks, the files obstructed will break off, face inwards, and follow by files those on the right or left, as before.

In proportion as the obstacle permits, the files will march up to their places in the line and dress by the colours.

ARTICLE 8.

Passage of a Defile in front by Subdivisions. Plate IX, Figure 1.

A squadron marching in line, and a bridge or defile presenting itself, over or through which, not more than the front of two divisions can pass, the commanding officer orders

Squadron—Halt ! By Subdivisions—Pass the Defile in Front !

The senior officer of the two subdivisions, before which the defile presents itself, commands

March !

On which they move forward into the defile ; as soon as these two subdivisions have marched, the commanding officer orders

Ranks by Threes—To the Right and Left—Wheel—March !

The right wing wheels by threes to the left, and the left wing to the right, and march till they meet before the defile ; when the senior officer of the two contiguous subdivisions commands

Halt ! Front ! March !

They halt, wheel to the right and left by threes, and march forward following the front subdivisions ; the others follow in the same manner. As soon as the front subdivisions

subdivisions have gained sufficient distance from the defile, they halt, send out guides to the right and left; the others, as fast as they arrive at proper distances from the front, will receive the command from their senior officer

Obliquely—To the Right and Left!

The right subdivision marches obliquely to the right, and the left to the left, till they come to their places in the line, when their officers respectively order

Halt! Front! Dress!

And the subdivisions halt, turn horses square to the front, and dress with those already formed.

NOTE. If the commanding officer does not choose to form the line immediately on passing the defile, he may order the squadron to remain in columns, march it where necessary, and form the line as described in the 18th article of the 10th chapter.

ARTICLE 9.

Passage of a Defile in front by Files. Plate IX,
Figure 2.

A squadron marching in line, comes to a defile which is too narrow to admit the front of a subdivision, those files before which the defile presents itself are to enter and encrease their pace, without any word of command; the rest of the squadron halts, faces inwards and follows them by files; if the defile narrows, more files will break off in the same manner. As soon as the front files have passed sufficiently through they slacken their pace, the others as fast as they pass move up briskly by files to the right and left, and dress by the colours.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 10.

Passage of a Defile in the Rear, by Ranks of Threes, in presence of an Enemy. Plate 1X, Figure 3.

A squadron is supposed to be drawn up at A B, fronting the enemy, with a defile in the rear, through which it is necessary to retire.

Previous to the manoeuvre, a strong detachment of skirmishers must be sent out to mask the movement, and prevent the enemy from pressing too hard upon the squadron. This being done, the commanding officer orders

From the Wings—By Ranks of Threes—Pass the Defile in the Rear !

The right and left threes of the squadron wheel about by ranks and halt, facing to the rear.

March !

They march off obliquely to the rear, and close in to each other in the center ; the threes of the rear rank leading to the rear, followed by their respective front rank threes ; the remainder of the squadron successively wheel about by threes, march off obliquely to the rear, and form in columns (which will have six horses in front) ; they may then move at a brisk trot till clear of the pass. When the line is to form to its proper front, the commander orders

Column—Halt ! Ranks by Threes—To the Right About—Wheel—March !

The whole halt and wheel about by threes, and the guides trot out from the rear ; the column will then stand with the two center threes of the squadron at its head.

Form—Squadron—March !

The two wings march out obliquely to the right and left, by ranks of threes, to their respective flanks, and rests by the center ranks and guides on the flanks.

When

When the Squadron is formed, the skirmishers may be called in by the established signal of the trumpeter.

NOTE. When the wings of the Squadron retire by threes, and form in column in the rear, the supernumeraries and sergeants in the rear of the Squadron are to retire and post themselves on the outward flank of their respective subdivisions; and when the column deploys into line, they are to take their former posts.

ARTICLE 11.

Passage of a Defile in the Rear, by Files, in presence of an Enemy.

If at any time a Squadron finds it necessary to pass a defile in the rear, in presence of an enemy, and the defile will not admit more than four horses abreast, it must do it in the following manner: After skirmishers are sent out, as before, by order of the commanding officer,

+ From the Wings—By Files—Pass the Defile in the Rear!

The right and left files of the Squadron face outwards from the center.

March!

The files faced, wheel off to the rear, and march obliquely to the right and left, and close in to each other in the rear of the Squadron, followed by the other files, which face, wheel, and march successively in the same manner; each file observing to wheel on its own ground. The whole then march through in column, of files of four horses abreast; the officers and sergeants in the rear taking post on the outward flanks of their respective subdivisions. When the leading files have cleared the pass, they may wheel to the right and left outwards by order of the commander, followed by the others as fast

as they clear the defile ; and when the whole have wheeled, they receive the command

Halt ! Front ! Passage to the Center !

The whole halt, front, close to the center, and dress in line ; the supernumeraries and sergeants falling back to their posts

If the defile is not behind the center of the line, the wing most remote must always begin to retreat first.

The passage of a defile in presence of an enemy, being an exceedingly critical operation, requires the greatest attention of both officers and men. It should be performed with as great celerity as regularity will admit : The officers must be particularly careful to keep the files in order ; be quick in giving the words of command, and not lose any time in the execution of the manœuvre.— When the enemy are pressing hard upon the line, parties should be posted on each side of the defile ; and strong detachments of expert skirmishers sent out to impede the march of the enemy.

ARTICLE 12.

A Squadron to form the Hollow Square on the march.

The squadron marching in line, the commander orders

By Subdivisions—Form the Hollow Square—March !

The fourth and fifth subdivisions continue marching to the front, the rest of the squadron halts, faces to the center, and marches by files ; the second and third subdivisions wheel by files to the right, and follow the right flank of the fourth subdivision by files, forming the right flank of the square ; the sixth and seventh subdivisions wheel to the left by files, and follow the left flank of the fifth by files, forming the left flank of the square ; the first and eighth subdivisions continue marching by files
till

till they meet in the rear, when their senior officer orders

Halt ! Front ! March !

And they halt, front, and march forward, closing up their files, forming the rear of the square.

If the Squadron consists of nine subdivisions, the ninth marches till it covers the center of the rear of the square, when it marches forward.

ARTICLE 13.

The Hollow Square to deploy into Line, on the March

By the commander,

Form—Squadron—March !

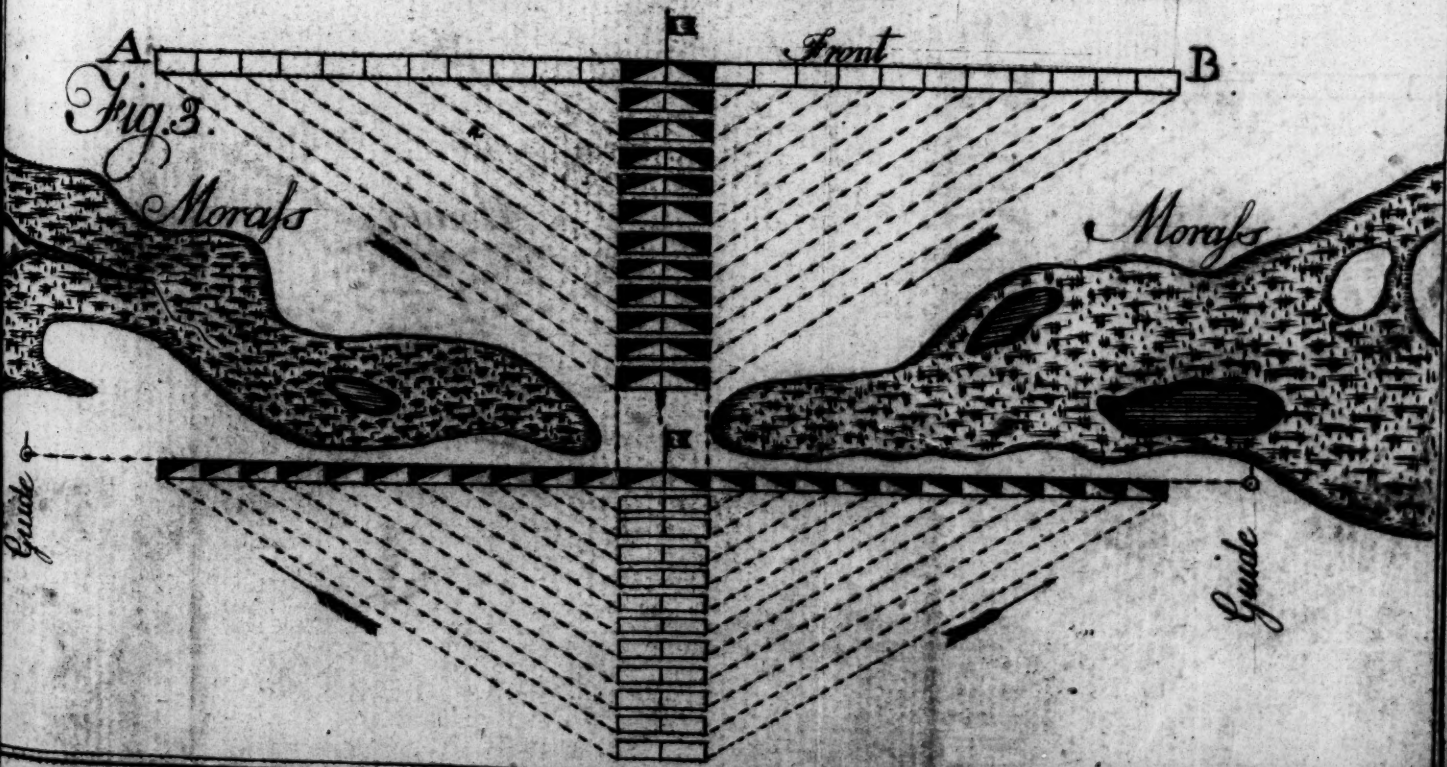
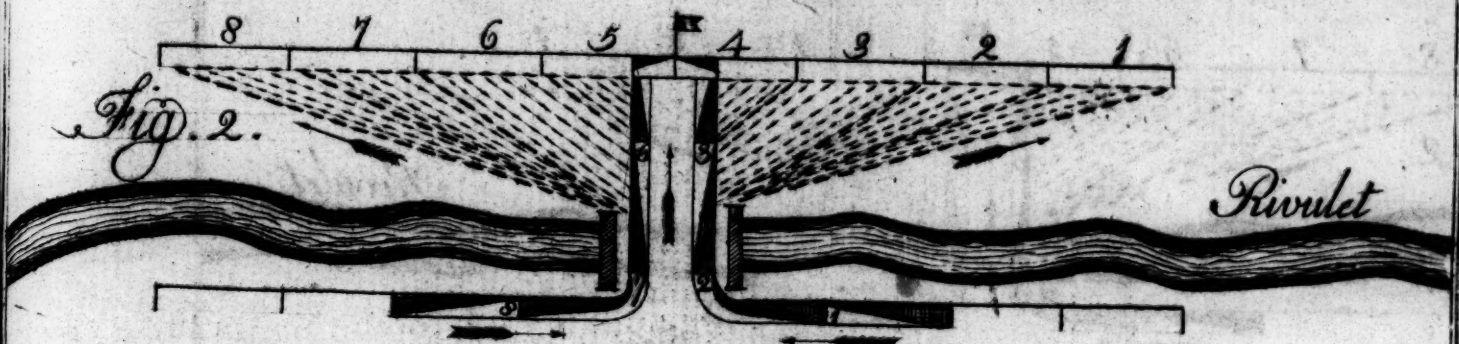
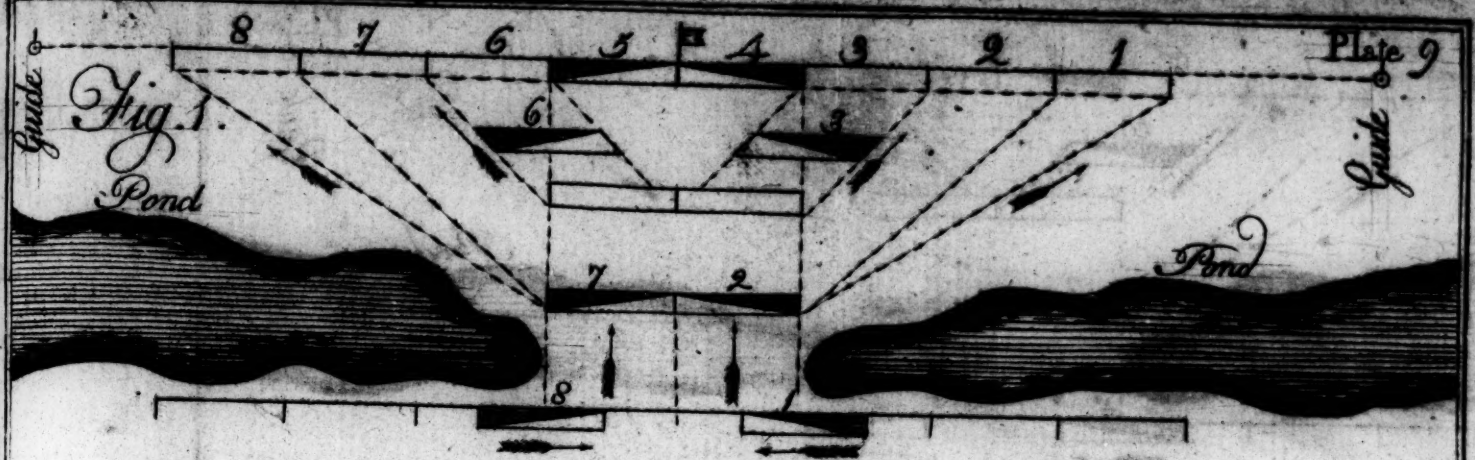
The front subdivisions slacken their pace ; the second and third subdivisions turn their horses a little to the right and move up briskly by files to the right hand of their preceding files, dressing by the fourth and fifth subdivisions ; the sixth and seventh subdivisions turn their horses a little to the left, and move up to the left hand of their preceding files, also dressing by the fourth and fifth ; at the same time the subdivisions of the rear march obliquely to their places in the line ; when the commanding officer orders

Squadron—Forward !

And the whole march forward, dressing by the colour

ARTICLE

Guide





ARTICLE 14.

An open Column marching right in Front, to form the Oblong Square. Plate VII, Figure 4.

Caution by the commander,

Take care to form the Oblong Square !

At this caution, the officers commanding subdivisions (except the front and rear) are to tell off their subdivisions into two equal sections,

Sections—To the Right and Left—Wheel ! March !

The front subdivision slackens its pace, the rear subdivision halts ; the others wheel briskly by sections to the right and left outwards ; the right sections face to the left, and the left sections to the right ; when they march forward by files, following the flanks of the first subdivision, which makes the head of the square ; the right sections of the subdivisions make the right, and the left sections the left flank of the square, and the rear subdivision forms the rear. The colours, supernumerary officers, and sergeants take post within the square.

As soon as the flanks of the square are on the march, the rear subdivision is to advance and close up to the flanks.

ARTICLE 15.

The Oblong Square to form Open Column on the March,

By the commander,

Flanks—Close to the Center !

The right flank of the square moves obliquely to the left, and the left flank obliquely to the right, till they close.

close in the center ; the sections of each subdivision falling a little back from each other, to give room for the supernumeraries and sergeants. The subdivisions will then be marching by their centers, having four horses abreast, except the first and rear subdivisions, which will be marching in line.

Form—Subdivisions !

The two outside men in front of each subdivision, which are marching by files, turn their horses to the center, and move briskly up before the two center men ; at the same time the files of the right sections turn their horses to the right, and the left sections, theirs' to the left, and move up by files to their places in their respective subdivisions, dressing by their centers ; they will then march forward, taking wheeling distances, dressing by the right.

The manœuvre of forming the square is often practised by infantry when escorting baggage, to secure it against the attacks of cavalry ; it may likewise be useful for cavalry when under similar situations, or escorting prisoners. Although the occasions for it may not be very frequent, yet its utility in the above cases, renders it necessary to lay down methods whereby a squadron may perform it on any emergency ; and it may also serve for variety in the manœuvres.

ARTICLE 16.

The method of Dispersing and Rallying a Squadron.

Previous to this manœuvre the officers must caution the men to observe their right and left hand men, file leader, and the number of their subdivision ; that the squadron may form with the utmost agility when ordered

Caution.

Caution.

Squadron—Take care to Disperse to the Rear !

The cornet with the colours, and the trumpeters march forward out of the line, and take post in the rear of the commanding officer, fronting the squadron.

Trumpets sound the Retreat.

The whole line disperses to the rear, followed by the commander, with the colours and trumpets.

When the commanding officer thinks proper to rally the squadron, he directs the cornet with the colours, to post himself upon the ground on which the squadron is to form, and the trumpets to sound

To Horse !

The whole return, full speed, and form by the colours ; each taking his former place in the squadron.

Thus the squadron may disperse and change its front ; the cornet with the colours, facing the required direction.

Much advantage will accrue from a frequent performance of this manœuvre. When a squadron has been broken or disordered by an enemy, it may thus be rallied in a moment, and formed ready to return to the charge. Commanding officers should therefore accustom their men to this manœuvre, that they may know how to form the instant they are ordered ; but they should be particularly careful to inform them, that a dispersion by an enemy, is the greatest misfortune which can happen to a squadron ; yet even in that case, they are not to look upon the action as lost ; for by a proper attention to the commands of their officers, and being accustomed to rally, they may immediately form and retrieve their honour.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Methods of Changing Fronts.

WHEN a body of troops drawn up in line, are threatened with an attack upon one of its flanks, by the sudden appearance of an enemy, it is necessary to change the position of the front, in order to receive them on a parallel line. This may be performed by simply wheeling to the right or left; and when the alteration of position is small, and the front of the troops not very extensive, this may be a good method; but the wheeling of squadrons, or other large bodies is to be avoided as much as possible in all manœuvres, as it is dangerous in the presence of an enemy, particularly on broken, and difficult even on plain ground, by reason of the irregularity and pressing of the files; besides, when a line performs this movement, the ranks are to move uniformly without breaking; the soldiers who are nearest the pivot, and who have only a small space of ground to pass over, cannot arrive sooner, nor be in a condition to receive the enemy, before the men on the outward flank, who have to pass over a great extent of ground, which must necessarily cause considerable delay. These are some of the most visible defects of circular movements, and they are sufficient to evenbalance the advantages that can be urged in their favour, the most essential of which, is that the line will be ready for action whenever it comes to a halt.

The manœuvres in this chapter are principally performed by the operation of open columns, and are such as will be proper to adopt in the presence of an enemy; they will obviate the inconveniences of the circular movements.

ARTICLE 1.

A Squadron to change Front to the Right, on the Right Subdivision. Plate X, Figure 1.

By the commanding officer,

By Subdivisions—To the Right—Wheel! March!

The whole wheel the quarter circle, halt, and dress.

Take care to Display Column to the Left!

Guides trot out, and align themselves on the front rank of the right subdivision, as described in chap. X.

March!

The column deploys to the left, by the oblique march, and the guides return to their subdivisions.

NOTE. Particular explanations for deploying columns, in the manœuvres of changing fronts, are superfluous; they being minutely described in the Xth chap.

ARTICLE 2.

A Squadron to change Front to the Left, on the Left Subdivision. Plate X, Figure 2.

By Subdivisions—To the Left—Wheel! March!

Take care to Display Column to the Left!

The guides trot out as before.

March!

The column deploys to the right, each subdivision dressing by the guides.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 3.

A Squadron to change Front to the Left, on the Right Subdivision.

By Subdivisions—To the Right—Wheel ! March !

The right subdivision stands, the others wheel one eighth of a circle to the right, as in Plate VI, Figure 2.

Ranks by Threes—To the Right—Wheel ! March !

Form open Column—March !

The subdivisions march to the rear, and form column, as described in Art. 11, Chap. X. Pla. 6, Fig. 2, and the guides trot out and align themselves on the left flank of the column.

By Subdivisions—To the Left—Wheel ! March !

The whole wheel the quarter circle to the left, halt and dress. The column is then formed into line.

ARTICLE 4.

A Squadron to change Front to the Right, on the left Subdivision. Plate X, Figure 3.

By Subdivisions—To the Left—Wheel ! March !

The left subdivision stands, the others wheel to the left one eighth of a circle.

Ranks by Threes—To the Left—Wheel ! March !

Form open Column—March !

The guides trot out and align themselves on the right flank of the column.

By

By Subdivisions—To the Right—Wheel ! March !

When all the above movements are completed, the squadron will be formed, with its front changed to the right.

ARTICLE 5.

A Squadron to change Front to the Right, on the Fifth Subdivision.

This is performed by wheeling a quarter of a circle to the right, by subdivisions, and deploying the open column on the fifth subdivision.

NOTE. To change front to the left on the fifth subdivision, wheel to the left by subdivisions, and deploy on the fifth.

All these changes of front, may be performed by divisions ; but the operations will be less difficult by subdivisions, these being the most convenient for manœuvres in general.

ARTICLE 6.

*A Squadron to change Front to the Rear, by counter-marching in Column. Plate X, Figure 4.**By Subdivisions—To the Right—Wheel ! March !*

The whole wheel to the right and halt ; and the officers of the right and left subdivisions place each a guide on the right flank of their subdivisions.

Right

*Right Subdivision—To the right about—Wheel !
March !*

The right subdivision wheels to the right about, and halts by order of its own officer.

Column—Countermarch—By the right ! March !

The whole move forward ; when the second subdivision arrives at the left of the right guide, its officer orders

To the right about—Wheel !

The subdivisions wheel to the right about, on the ground on which the first wheeled, when its officer commands

Forward !

And it marches forward, inclining a little to the left to pass the guides ; the succeeding subdivisions proceed in the same manner.

When the first subdivision arrives at the left of the left guide, it halts ; the succeeding subdivisions halt, by order of their officers, as they successively gain their wheeling distances ; the commanding officer then orders

By Subdivisions—To the left—Wheel ! March !

The whole wheel, halt and dress, and the guides return to their subdivisions ; the Squadron being then formed with its front changed to the rear.

NOTE. If the enemy are too near to allow the execution of this manoeuvre, the Squadron may go to the right about by ranks of threes, and attack in that order ; but this is contrary to the rule in article 8th.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 7.

A Squadron marching by Files right in Front, to form a line to the Front.

The method of performing this must depend on the circumstances of the ground, and the disposition of the enemy. Different situations require different manœuvres; and the choice depends entirely on the eye and intelligence of the commanding officer.

To give a few examples, let us suppose,

1st. The squadron advancing in a road, which has plain ground on each side, and meets the enemy in order of battle across the road, the squadron will immediately form subdivisions, as described in chapter VIII, article 3, and deploy from the center, as explained in chapter X.

2d. Suppose the squadron advancing by files, along a road upon the brink of a river, the river on the right flank, and meets the enemy, the ground being plain to the left, the squadron forms subdivisions as before, and deploys into line to the left; but if the river is on the left flank, the squadron forms into column and deploys to the right. All these methods of deploying are described in the Xth chapter.

ARTICLE 8.

A Squadron marching in Files, right in Front, to form a line to the Rear.

Should the enemy appear in the rear, and the commander thinks proper to engage with the whole squadron, the line faces to the left, and each subdivision closes their files by the passage to its left flank; when the whole wheel to the left by subdivisions, and deploy to the right, or from the center, according to circumstances.

NOTE. If the enemy should appear on the right flank of a squadron, marching by files, right in front, form

form subdivisions, close the column, wheel to the right, and deploy into line, according to the position of the enemy, and the circumstances of the ground. But if want of time will not admit the execution of this manœuvre, the squadron may face to the right and close its files to the center.

But this is contrary to a rule generally adhered to in manœuvring, viz. *that the front rank be always nearest the enemy, advancing or retreating*, and therefore ought not to be chosen when other methods are practicable.

ARTICLE 9.

The method of changing the Front of a Line composed of several Squadrons.

This movement is generally performed by the direction of the commanding officer of the line.

Suppose a brigade consisting of eight squadrons, is to change front to the right, on the right squadron: The right squadron is to change its front to the right, in the same manner as described in Article 1, of this chapter, excepting the guides who are to take *intermediate points*, in the line chosen by the commanding officer, to determine the direction of the troops; while this is performing, the other squadrons form into columns, and send out officers to align themselves on the line prescribed by the commanding officer, and to mark the points to which the several columns are to march, leaving proper intervals between each other, for the squadrons.

The columns are then to advance to their respective officers or guides, and deploy into line in the required direction.

NOTE. The method of changing the front of a line to the left, is obvious from the foregoing directions.

When the preceding manœuvres are executed in presence of an enemy, they must be performed with the greatest celerity and exactness.

The

The foregoing articles do not contain every possible case that may happen, in presence of an enemy ; but from them may be deduced, rules which shall apply to every probable emergency. This must be left to the judgment of the commanding officer ; and it is the skillful one only, who can embrace in his own mind, in a moment, the manœuvre proper to be chosen, and which is the best adapted to the ground, the situation of the enemy, and every other circumstance ; I say, it is he only, who is capable of conducting troops properly in the field of action.

C H A P. XV.

Of Charging, Skirmishing, and Retreating in Line.

THE preceding chapters exhibit the evolutions and manœuvres which may be necessary to perform in presence of an enemy, in order that the troops may arrange themselves in the best order for engaging ; but we come now to those of the most importance, and to which all others are only preparatives ; and here it should be noted, that though the troops may get a little disordered, or be necessitated to vary in some instances from the methods prescribed for the different movements in the manœuvres, yet they are not to suppose themselves disqualified for acting, and fly from the field, as new troops are apt to do, when they see a deviation from the straight lines to which they have been accustomed on parade.

“ It has always been lamented,” says Mr. Stevenson in his military instructions, “ that troops have been brought on service, without being informed of the uses of the different manœuvres they have been practising.” In this he agrees with other respectable tacticians : By instructing them in these, the men will acquire a confidence when in action, from their knowing themselves in a position, the strength and advantages of which have been already explained to them, by their officers.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 1.

Charging in Line.

The squadron advancing in line, and approaching the enemy in the *slow pace*, with swords drawn, the commanding officer may detach a party of skirmishers from the flanks of the squadron, who are to advance and attack with pistols, as directed in Article 6, of this chapter.

This mode of attack, is to be continued until the commanding officer directs the skirmishers, by the established *signal* of the trumpet, to join the squadron.

Common—Pace !

The squadron moves on in a full trot ; and when within a proper distance of the enemy, the commander orders

Squadron—Charge !

The squadron rises into a full gallop, at the same time, the men bring their swords up over their heads, the points to the left, the edge up, slooping or bending their bodies a little forward withal ; observing at the same time, to keep the bridle reins firm in their hands, that they may have full command of their horses ; the trumpets sounding the *charge*.

The officers and men must be careful to dress to the center, and not crowd or open their files ; when the line meets the enemy, the whole light themselves off their saddles, and raising their swords high above their heads, make a stroke, sinking down at the same time.

If the charge is successful, and the enemy routed, the commanding officer orders

Squadron— $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Common—} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{Slow—} \end{array} \right\} \text{Pace !}$

And the squadron falls into the pace ordered, and rest their swords.

The

The flank divisions, or any part of the line, may then be ordered to disperse and pursue the enemy sword in hand, while the remainder of the line moves on to support them.

NOTE. The pursuers are called in by the signal of the trumpeter.

In charging infantry, if the ground is practicable, the squadron should begin to gallop at three hundred yards from the enemy, in order to receive as few fires as possible.

In charging cavalry, when a formidable fire is not to be expected, the squadron need not begin to gallop till within eighty or one hundred yards of the enemy, in order that the horses may arrive in wind, and full vigour, when they shock with the opposing body.

All squadrons, when they attack the enemy, are to advance with swords drawn, colours flying, and the trumpets sounding the charge.

No officer commanding a squadron, should presume to fire, unless there is the most pressing occasion for it, but should fall upon the enemy sword in hand.

The officers must always aspire to attack first, and not suffer themselves to be attacked; and are to encourage their men to keep a good countenance, and persuade them that the enemy are much inferior to themselves; they must also charge them in the strictest terms to show no mercy *in the time of action* to any that oppose them, but to destroy as many as they possibly can; and after the enemy is routed, and they are sent in pursuit, not to advance too rashly, but, at the call, immediately to join the squadron.

During the action the men are not to make the least noise, except as ordered, but must be very attentive to the commands of their officers.

All officers in the cavalry must assure themselves that there are only two sure methods of defeating an enemy, the first of which is, by attacking them with the utmost force and impetuosity,* and the other by outflanking them.

It

* Upon the principle that velocity is equal to weight, it has been asserted, that cavalry with light horses may be rendered superior to that with heavy horses,

It must be a standing maxim, and upon all occasions the principal object of every officer's care, to gain a power, if possible, to attack the enemy in flank ; because with such an advantage, they will be much more certain, at all times, of defeating them.

The commanding officer may, if he thinks proper, direct the line to give a huzza, when it is close upon the enemy ; which he must do by a preconcerted signal. This is often practised by light cavalry, from an opinion that it keeps up the spirits of the men, prevents them from reflecting on their situation, and damps the resolution of the enemy.

ARTICLE

by giving it such a degree of celerity, as that the product of the multiplication of its mass, or weight of its horses, by its celerity, shall exceed the product of the multiplication of the mass of the heavy horses, by their celerity.

How far the success of a body of cavalry impinging on its enemy, depends on its momentum, I will not undertake to determine. If the rules for calculating the momenta of inanimate moving bodies are applicable to horses rushing upon each other, it is perhaps easy to demonstrate by the laws of mechanics, that the horse with the greatest momentum will drive back and repulse the one with the least momentum, provided they impinge directly against each other. That the momentum may contribute considerably towards repulsing the enemy, is admitted ; but when every other circumstance attending the attacks of cavalry, are considered, it appears to be an exceedingly uncertain method of determining the success of the charge. The following appears to be a more eligible rule : viz. " That the violence of the shock proceeds from the human heart, which is always susceptible of impressions arising from circumstances ; apparent danger discourages a man and slackens his action ; when assistance is near he shows more ardour and courage. He acts upon the offensive or defensive more cheerfully, when followed by twenty men, than two ; and his attack will ever be in proportion to the degree of courage that determines or accelerates his motion."

ARTICLE 1.

Charging Infantry, Part of the Squadron thrown into Column. Plate X, Figure 5.

A line of infantry is supposed to be drawn up with its right wing covered in front, by a morass or other difficult ground, on which cavalry cannot act; and its left secured by the same kind of ground, and it is found necessary to attack them.

The squadron advances in line; that part which is obstructed by the morass, inclines obliquely to the right, and forms open column by subdivisions, on the left wing of that part of the squadron which is advancing in line. The whole are then ordered to *charge* the line straight forward; the column to wheel to the left, and charge down the enemy's right flank.

This mode of attack may be practised against a supposed left flank.

NOTE. Skirmishers should always precede and cover such manœuvres.

ARTICLE 3.

Charging in Column upon a Line of Infantry, whose Wings are covered in Front. Plate X, Figure 6.

Suppose a line of infantry, A B, posted beyond a defile which opens near the center of the line, and the defile will admit two subdivisions in front, and it is found indispensably necessary to attack the line.

The squadron advances in line and forms a double column on the two center subdivisions, as described in Art. 17, Chap. X.

The column then moves on and charges the enemy through the defile; the two front subdivisions straight forward, the subdivisions of the right wheel and charge successively down the enemy's left, and the subdivisions of the left down the right flank.

If

If the enemy are dispersed, the enfilading subdivisions may pursue; the two center subdivisions remain formed to be ready for any emergency.

At the call with the trumpets, the advance parties are to return to the squadron, and form in line, or column, as shall be ordered.

ARTICLE 4.

A Squadron advancing to Charge the Enemy's Right, is obstructed, takes ground to the right and Charges the Left Flank.

If this manœuvre is performed in the presence of the enemy's cavalry, it is best to do it by an echelon movement, as explained in Art. 2, Chap. XIII; for should they advance upon the squadron while it is executing the manœuvre, it may be formed almost instantaneously to oppose them; but if in presence of a line of infantry, the squadron may form column on the right, the left in front (see Art. 10, Chap. X.) march by its flank, halt and deploy to the right, when it may move on to the charge.

ARTICLE 5.

A Squadron to advance over broken ground, and Charge in Line.

A squadron advancing, comes to broken ground, over which it is difficult to march in line, and it is directed to charge the enemy, drawn up on a plain beyond it.

The squadron files from the center, or wings of the squadron; or from the center or wings of the divisions, as explained in Chap. XIII, passes over the ground, forms squadron, and charges the enemy, as ordered.

NOTE

NOTE. Skirmishers are indispensably necessary in this manœuvre, to clear the ground of any small detachments in front, and mask the movement.

ARTICLE 6.

Of the methods of Skirmishing.

Expert skirmishers are very useful, says Capt. Neville, to corps of cavalry, either to mask manœuvres of the line, or column, in presence of an enemy ; or to cover a retreat. The men for this purpose should be bold, enterprising, and good horsemen ; the horses strong, active, and well managed.

1st. *Skirmishing Advancing.*

The Squadron marching in line, and approaching the enemy, the commanding officer will detach a division or subdivision, according to circumstances, from the right flank of the Squadron, which is to advance upon the trot, and incline by order of its officer, to the left, and form a rank intire in front of the Squadron, by moving up the rear rank men into the front rank ; each to the left of his *file leader*. The whole will then incline to the right and left, and cover the whole front of the Squadron. The officer then tells them off into *right* and *left* files alternately through the whole. All these movements are to be performed as quick as possible, and if the enemy are not too close, while the line is advancing.

The *right files* may then gallop forward so far as will bring them within the reach of the enemy, and fire their pistols, placing their swords in their bridle hand. If the enemy are advancing, the right files may gallop back to their former places, halt and load their pistols ; the left files then advance, fire, and retire in the same manner.

If the enemy are retiring, the right files advance, fire, and halt on their ground; the left files then advance, move through the intervals of the right files, fire, halt and load, as the others did; and thus relieve each other as long as it may be necessary. Or it may be expedient for the whole line of skirmishers to advance and hang on the rear of the retreating enemy, to impede their progress as much as possible, till an opportunity offers of attacking them with advantage, and cutting off their retreat. These attacks are to be regulated by the officers advanced with the skirmishers. As soon as the skirmishers have advanced to the attack, the commander of the squadron should detach two or more parties from the left flank, which are to advance to support the skirmishers, and protect them against any small bodies of the enemy's cavalry, which may get upon the flanks.— These parties should follow the skirmishers, about half way between them and the squadron, and rather outflank them a little. Should the skirmishers expend their ammunition, these parties will advance, form the line, and take up the places of the skirmishers; they falling back and forming to support the new skirmishers.

At the *call* of the trumpets, the skirmishers retire full speed and take their places in the squadron.

2d. *Skirmishing on the Retreat.*

A squadron being forced to retire in presence of an enemy, must detach skirmishers and supporting parties from the flanks, which are to advance towards the enemy, form as before, and skirmish; the advanced files fire at the pursuing enemy, turn their horses to the left about, retire, and when they have passed the rear files about twenty yards, they *front*; the others then fire, and retire in like manner; and thus continue alternately, till ordered to join the squadron. In the mean time, the squadron retires in line, or otherwise, as shall be most convenient.

Should the retiring corps halt, and front, the skirmishers will then advance and retreat alternately on their own ground, as described in the first part of this article.

NOTE.

NOTE. Skirmishers may in like manner cover the front or rear of columns in presence of the enemy ; and indeed they are necessary to mask almost every manoeuvre.

In skirmishing, the right and left files should be inseparably attached, and on all occasions invariably act, so as mutually to support each other. The pistols of both files should never be discharged at the same time ; when the right file man discharges, the left file man reserves his fire till the other is loaded ; he then fires, and thus alternately.

ARTICLE 7.

A Squadron to Retreat in Line, by the operation of Wheeling by Subdivisions. Plate X, Figure 7.

When a Squadron is under the necessity of retiring from the enemy, and the ground is not too much covered or broken, it may retreat in line as follows :

The commander first detaches a strong party of skirmishers to annoy and keep back the enemy. This done, he orders

*By Subdivisions—To the Right About—Wheel !
March !*

The whole wheel to the right about by subdivisions, halt and dress.

Squadron—Forward—March !

The Squadron marches forward in a line, and may be put into a trot or gallop, as the commanding officer thinks proper.

The Squadron is formed to its proper front, by wheeling to the right about, in the same manner as when it began to retire.

ARTICLE

TREATISE ON THE

ARTICLE 8.

Retreating in Line, by Wheeling by Threes.

By the commander,

By Threes—To the Right About—Wheel! March!

The squadron wheels about by threes, halts and dresses.

Squadron—Forward—March!

The squadron retreats on a trot or gallop. Wheeling about by threes, forms the squadron to its proper front.

NOTE. It is here supposed, that the squadron is told off into threes, previous to the manœuvre.

When a squadron, retreating in line, comes to a defile, through which it is necessary to pass, it may proceed in every respect, as directed for passing a defile in front; but if the enemy are pressing close upon the rear, the squadron must halt and front them, and pass the defile by ranks of threes, or by files from the flanks, as in articles 10 and 11, chapter XIII.

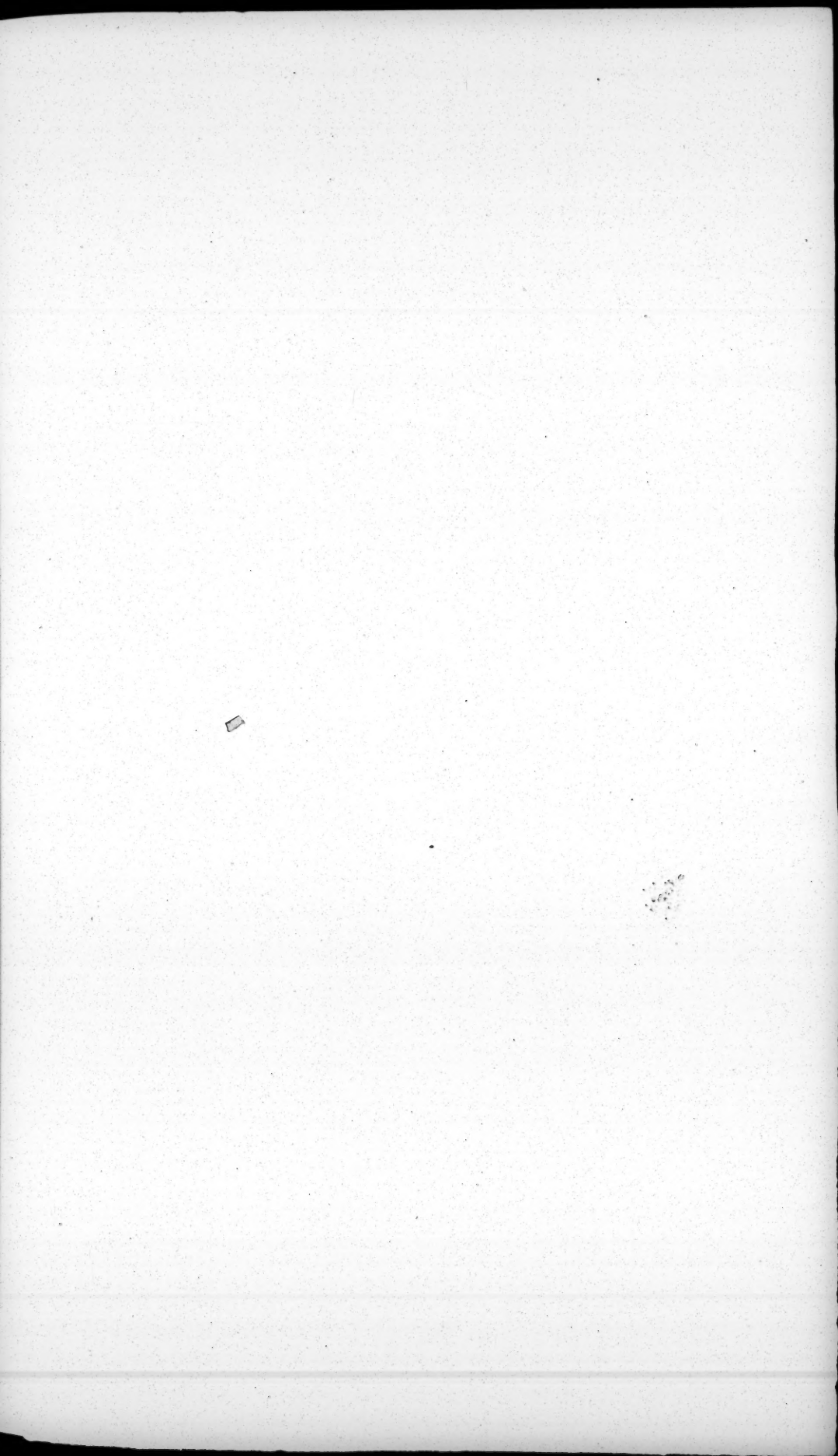
ARTICLE 9.

Retreating alternately by Subdivisions. Pl. X, Fi. 2.

By the commander,

Even Subdivisions—By Threes—To the Right About—Wheel! March!

The second, fourth, sixth, and eighth subdivisions go to the right about by threes, and retreat sixty or an hundred yards, when they halt and front, by order of their officers; each conforming to the movement of the left subdivision. The remaining subdivisions then go about
in



TREATISE ON THE

ARTICLE 8.

Retreating in Line, by Wheeling by Threes.

By the commander,

By Threes—To the Right About—Wheel! March!

The squadron wheels about by threes, halts and dresses.

Squadron—Forward—March!

The squadron retreats on a trot or gallop. Wheeling about by threes, forms the squadron to its proper front.

NOTE. It is here supposed, that the squadron is told off into threes, previous to the manœuvre.

When a squadron, retreating in line, comes to a defile, through which it is necessary to pass, it may proceed in every respect, as directed for passing a defile in front; but if the enemy are pressing close upon the rear, the squadron must halt and front them, and pass the defile by ranks of threes, or by files from the flanks, as in articles 10 and 11, chapter XIII.

ARTICLE 9.

Retreating alternately by Subdivisions. Pl. X, Fi. 3.

By the commander,

Even Subdivisions—By Threes—To the Right About—Wheel! March!

The second, fourth, sixth, and eighth subdivisions go to the right about by threes, and retreat sixty or an hundred yards, when they halt and front, by order of their officers; each conforming to the movement of the left subdivision. The remaining subdivisions then go about in

Fig. 1.
AB 1st Position
BC 2^d Do.

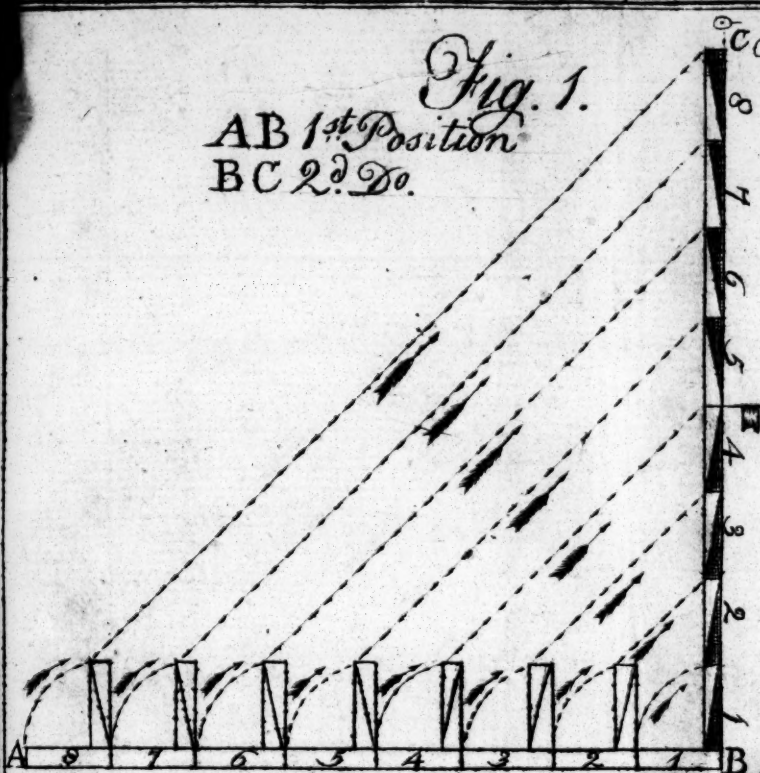


Fig. 2. DE 1st Position
DF 2^d Do.

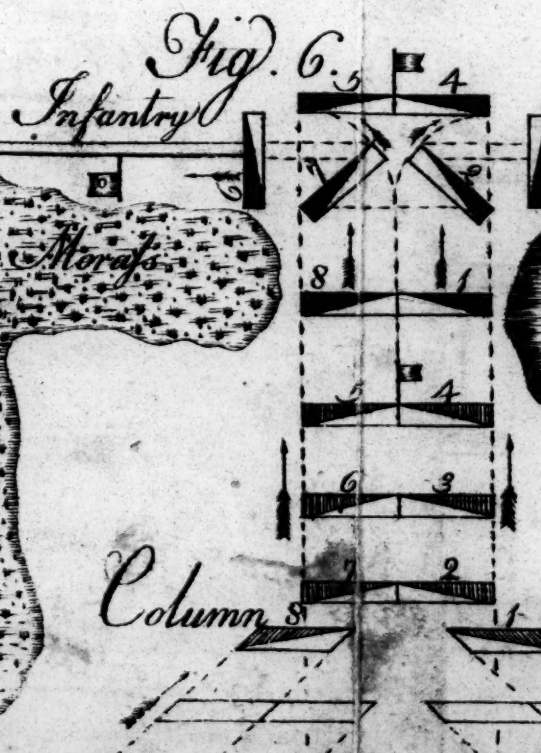
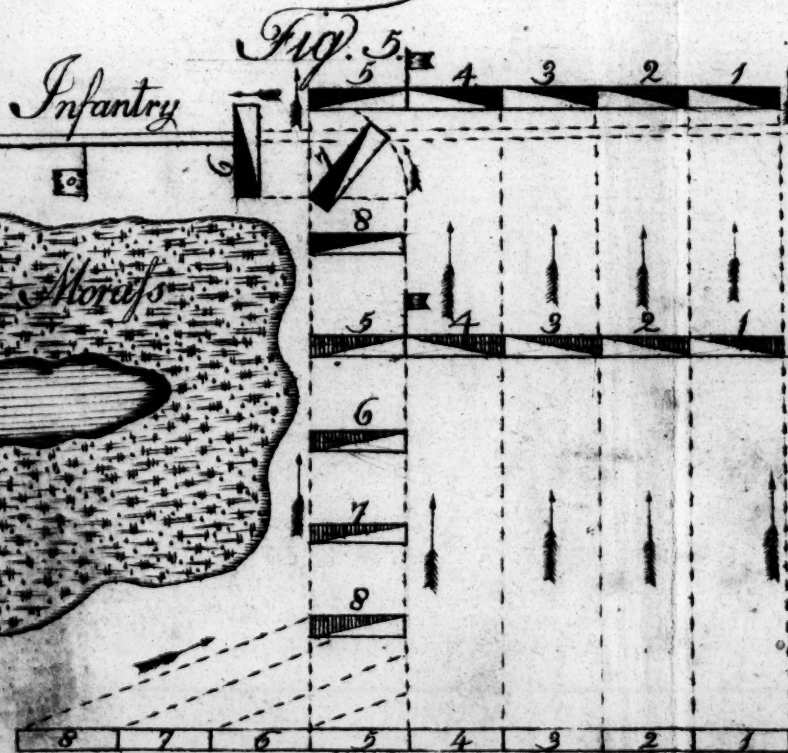
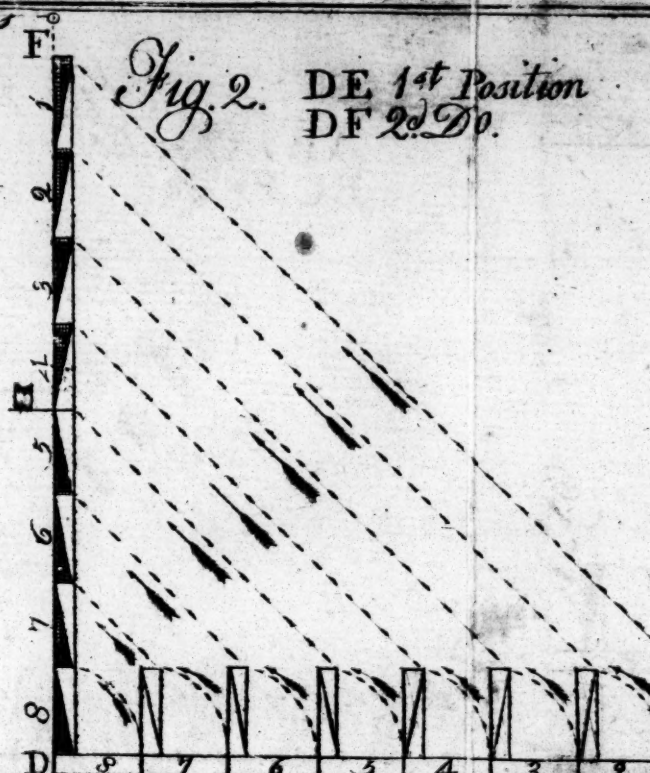




Fig. 3. GH 1st Position
IK 2^d. Do.

Fig. 4. a b First Position
c d Second Do.



Fig. 7.

Retreat



First

Retreat

Front

Position

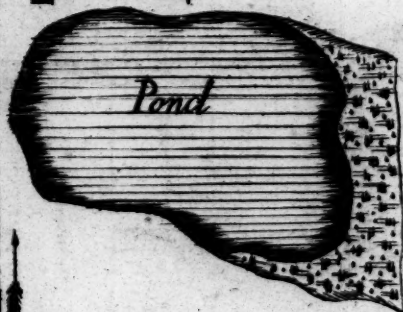
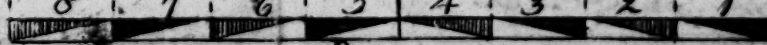


Fig. 8.

Second

Rear

Position



Forming



Fig. 1.
AB 1st Position
BC 2^d Do.

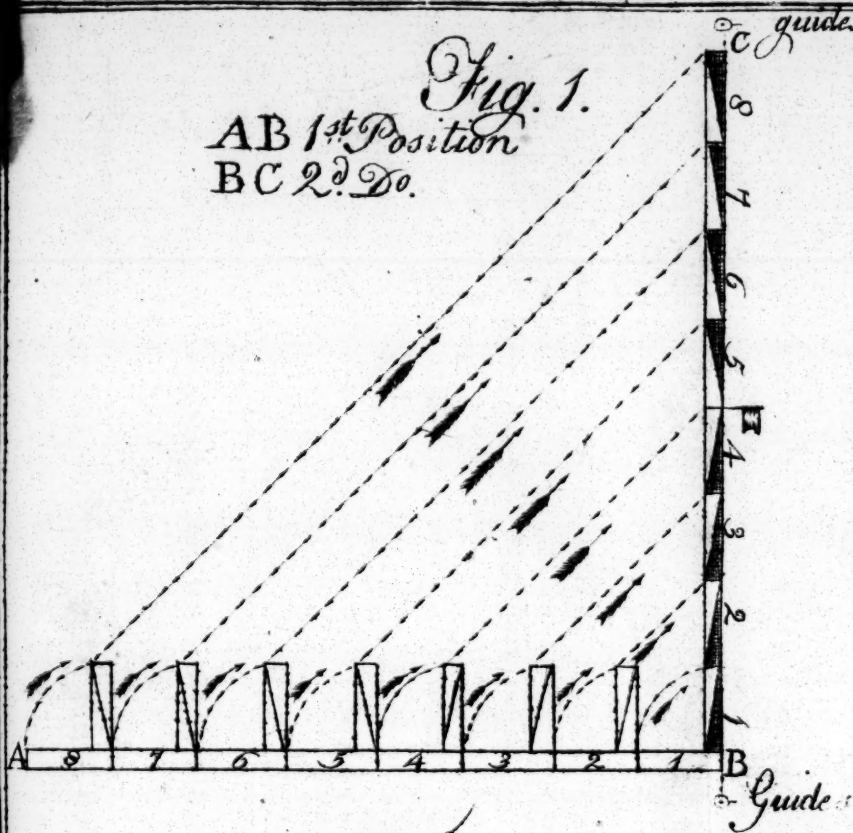
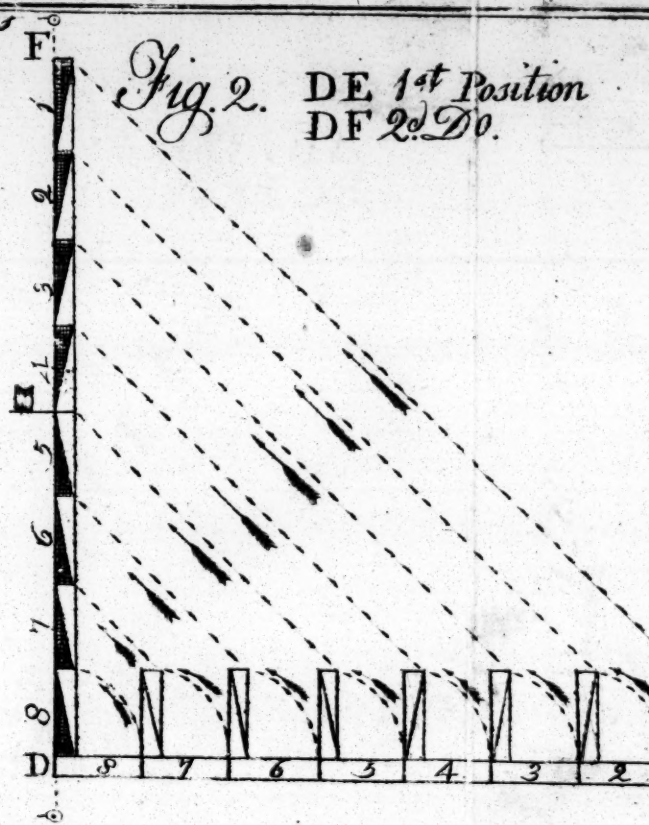
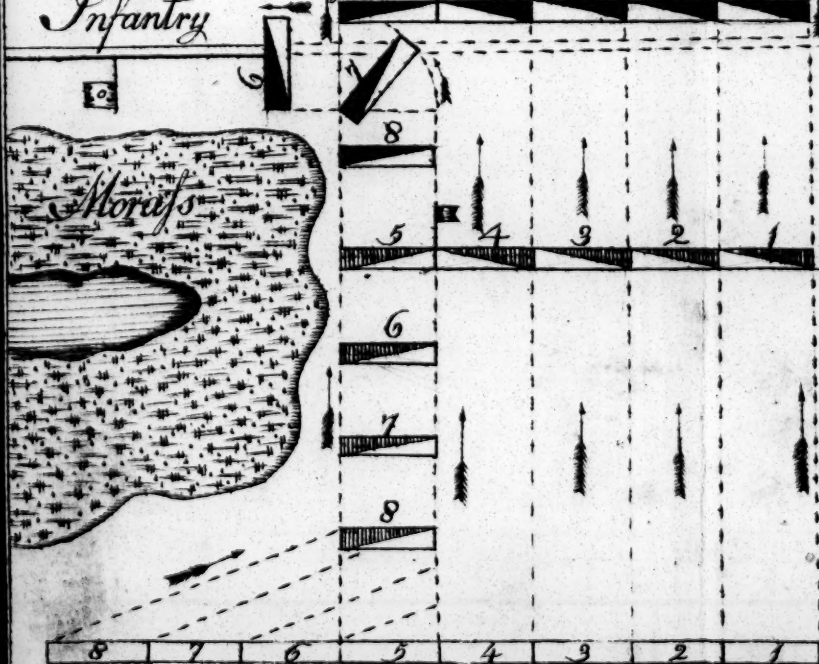


Fig. 2. DE 1st Position
DF 2^d Do.



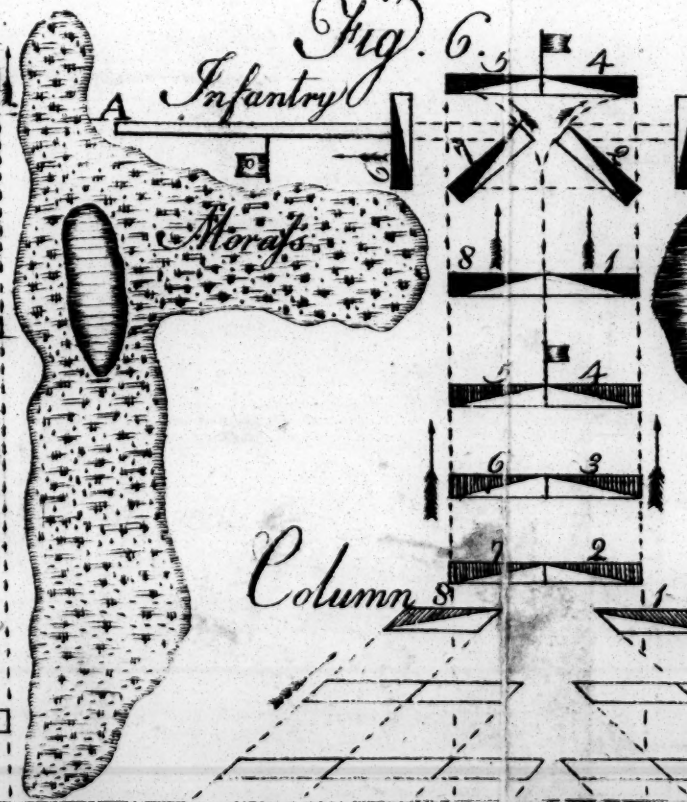
Infantry

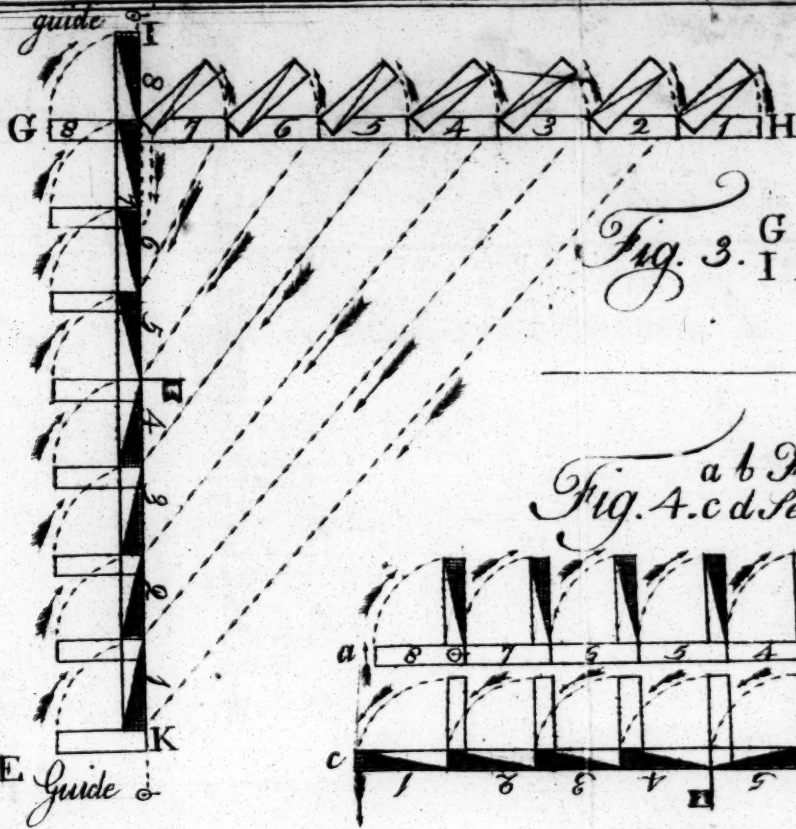
Fig. 5.



Infantry

Fig. 6.





a b First Position
Fig. 4. c d Second Do.

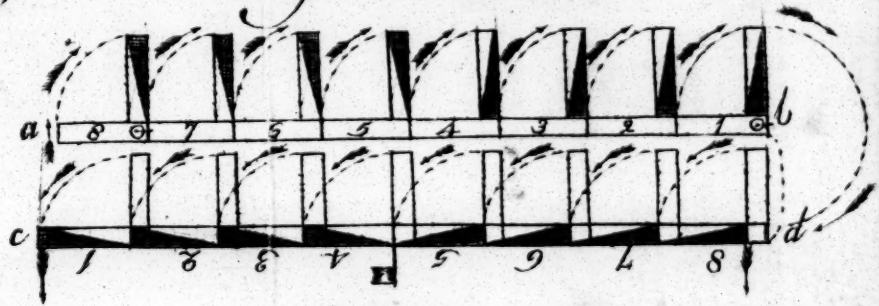


Fig. 7.

Retreat



Retreat

Front

First Position

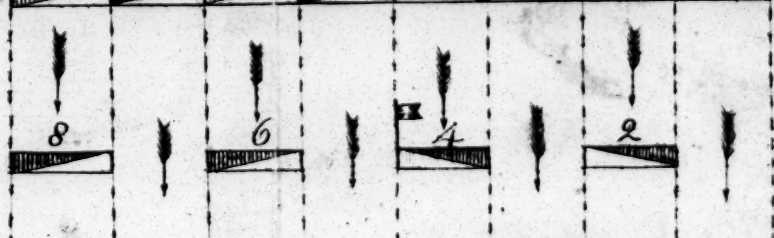
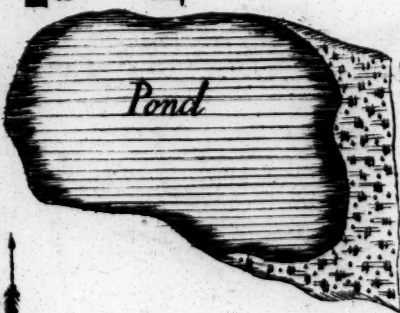
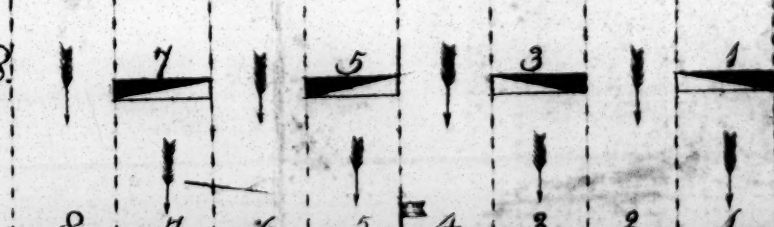


Fig. 8.

Second

Rear

Position



Forming





in the same manner, retire, and when they have passed the even subdivisions about the same distance, they front ; and then continue to retreat alternately, as long as may be necessary.

When the line is to form, the rear subdivisions are to retreat to the intervals of those most retired, halt, front, and dress in line.

Great attention must be paid to the intervals ; but should they be closed too much, that part of the retiring subdivision obstructed, should fall back, double on its right and left, and resume its place in line as soon as it gets clear of the standing subdivision.

A strong party of skirmishers are necessary in this manœuvre, as in all others performed in presence of an enemy.

ARTICLE 10.

Retreating in Two Lines.

We will here suppose two lines of cavalry drawn up at the distance of two or three hundred yards asunder ; the first line is to retire in line, by wheeling about by subdivisions or by threes ; when it approaches near the second, it files from the right of divisions and passes through intervals made in the second line for the first to pass ; when the first has retired two or three hundred yards into the rear of the second, it forms divisions, halts and fronts ; the second line then retires and passes the intervals of the first, marches two or three hundred, or more yards into the rear, forms and halts in the same manner ; and thus they continue to retreat as long as it may be necessary.

NOTE. The manœuvres in this Treatise are adapted generally to a single squadron, but when a regiment of two or more squadrons is to manœuvre, the squadrons are to act separately, under the directions of their respective majors, they receiving their orders from the colonel, as described in chapter V. thus any number of squadrons may manœuvre.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of REVIEWS.

ARTICLE I.

Reviews of Parade.

WHEN a regiment is to be reviewed, it must be drawn up agreeably to the directions given in the Vth chapter. The colonel then orders

Attention—The Whole !

Draw—Swords !

Officers—To the Front—March !

The officers advance eight yards to the front (the supernumeraries passing the intervals of the subdivision) and dress in line in front of their respective subdivisions; the cornets with colours advance four yards in front of the front rank; the non-commissioned officers who covered the officers, take post in the front rank in the intervals of the subdivisions.

The reviewing officer being within eighteen yards of the right of the regiment, the first major orders

Squadron—Poise—Swords !

On which the first squadron poise their swords, and the trumpets of the right salute him according to his rank; the officers and colours salute as he passes;* and on his arrival at the left of the squadron, the major orders

Rest—Swords !

The squadron rest their swords.

The

* The salute with the sword is differently performed by officers of different corps. The following appears

The other squadron proceeds in the same manner, by order of its major, who will observe to give the word to *poise*, as soon as the squadron on his right has rested swords; and to *rest*, when the reviewing officer has arrived at his left.

The reviewing officer will pass along the rear and round the right flank, and take post before the center of the regiment. The colonel then orders

Officers—To your Posts!

The officers face to the left about.

March!

They move off, the supernumeraries through the intervals to their posts in the rear; those commanding subdivisions, round the left flank of their subdivisions to their posts in the front rank; the non-commissioned officers, at the same, falling back into the rear rank.

By Subdivisions—To the Right—Wheel! March!

The regiment wheels by subdivisions to the right; officers commanding subdivisions, take post on the left, or pivots; supernumeraries in the rear.

Forward—March!

The whole move forward, wheel to the left, and pass the reviewing officer. The colonel at the head of the regiment, the majors at the head of their respective squadrons,

to me to be the most simple and graceful: The officer who is to be saluted being about eight yards to the right, the saluting officer—1st, brings his sword briskly to a poise—2d, drops the point of the sword outwards with a slow motion nearly down to the right hind leg of the horse, the palm of the hand up, and the arm extended, at the same time looking the officer full in the face; when the officer is just past, bring the sword to a poise, then down the right side into the riding position.

squadrons, followed by the music of their squadrons; the sergeant major, quarter master sergeant, and riding master, in one rank in the rear of the first squadron, followed by the adjutant; quarter master and surgeons, also in one rank.

When the first subdivision is within eight yards of the reviewing officer, his officer orders

Poise—Swords!

And the subdivisions poise their swords; the officer at the same time advances his horse forward of the front rank and salutes. He then commands

Rest—Swords!

The subdivision rest their swords, and he falls back to his pivot. The other officers and subdivisions proceed in the same manner.

The colours and music also salute when within eight yards of the reviewing officer.

When the colonel has saluted, he advances and takes post by the reviewing officer, to hear his remarks, and receive his directions.

The regiment having passed, wheels to the left and marches on to its original ground, and forms in line, each squadron by command of its major. The regiment then performs such exercise and manœuvres as shall be ordered.

ARTICLE 2.

Of Reviews of Inspection.

For a review of inspection the regiment must be drawn up in line by troops, with the officers and colours in front, and the trumpets on the right of their respective troops.

The inspector begins with a general review, passing along the front of the regiment from right to left, accompanied by the field and staff officers.

The

The general review completed, the colonel orders

Attention—The whole !

By Troops—To the Right—Wheel ! March !

The whole wheel by troops, the quarter circle to the right—The captains then order

Officers and Sergeants—To the Center—March !

The officers close up and take post about the length of three horses in front of the center ; and the sergeants in one rank in the rear of the officers.

The inspector begins with the right troop, and makes an examination of the men, with their arms, horses, and equipments ; the captain giving the words of command for drawing and returning swords and pistols.

The field and staff officers accompany the inspector while he inspects the several troops, to hear his remarks and receive any directions he may give. When the first troop is inspected, its captain orders

Sergeants—To your Posts !

They face outwards from the center,

March !

They move off briskly, round the flanks of the troop, to their posts in the rear. The troop may then dismount and rest.

The other troops proceed in the same manner as fast as their inspection is completed.

When the inspection is over the colonel commands

Attention !

At which the captains mount their men, and the subalterns take their posts, the captains remaining in front of their troops. The colonel then orders

squadrons, followed by the music of their squadrons; the sergeant major, quarter master sergeant, and riding master, in one rank in the rear of the first squadron, followed by the adjutant; quarter master and surgeons, also in one rank.

When the first subdivision is within eight yards of the reviewing officer, its officer orders

Poise—Swords!

And the subdivisions poise their swords; the officer at the same time advances his horse forward of the front rank and salutes. He then commands

Rest—Swords!

The subdivision rest their swords, and he falls back to his pivot. The other officers and subdivisions proceed in the same manner.

The colours and music also salute when within eight yards of the reviewing officer.

When the colonel has saluted, he advances and takes post by the reviewing officer, to hear his remarks, and receive his directions.

The regiment having passed, wheels to the left and marches on to its original ground, and forms in line, each squadron by command of its major. The regiment then performs such exercise and manœuvres as shall be ordered.

ARTICLE 4.

Of Reviews of Inspection.

For a review of inspection the regiment must be drawn up in line by troops, with the officers and colours in front, and the trumpets on the right of their respective troops.

The inspector begins with a general review, passing along the front of the regiment from right to left, accompanied by the field and staff officers.

The general review completed, the colonel orders

Attention—The whole !

By Troops—To the Right—Wheel ! March !

The whole wheel by troops, the quarter circle to the right—The captains then order

Officers and Sergeants—To the Center—March !

The officers close up and take post about the length of three horses in front of the center ; and the sergeants in one rank in the rear of the officers.

The inspector begins with the right troop, and makes an examination of the men, with their arms, horses, and equipments ; the captain giving the words of command for drawing and returning swords and pistols.

The field and staff officers accompany the inspector while he inspects the several troops, to hear his remarks and receive any directions he may give. When the first troop is inspected, its captain orders

Sergeants—To your Posts !

They face outwards from the center,

March !

They move off briskly, round the flanks of the troop, to their posts in the rear. The troop may then dismount and rest.

The other troops proceed in the same manner as fast as their inspection is completed.

When the inspection is over the colonel commands

Attention !

At which the captains mount their men, and the subalterns take their posts, the captains remaining in front of their troops. The colonel then orders

By Troops—To the Right about—Wheel ! March !

The whole wheel to the right three quarters of a circle, when each captain orders

Halt ! Dress to the Right !

And takes post in the front rank. The regiment will then be formed into a line ; the colours and trumpets go to their posts in their respective squadrons, and the supernumeraries retire into the rear. The regiment will perform such evolutions and manœuvres as the inspector shall order.

ARTICLE 3.

Dismounted Inspection.

When the inspector chooses to make a particular inspection of the men, the regiment must dismount, link their horses, and perform on foot, as follows :

The regiment being drawn up as in the Vth Chap. and the officers advanced to the front, the colonel orders

Even Files—To the Right—Double ! March !

The even files double to the right, as described in Chap. VII. Art. 1.

Prepare—To Dismount ! Dismount !

The ranks dismount, and the officers and sergeants in the rear march briskly to the flanks of their respective squadrons, (half to each flank) and form with the trumpeters, two ranks at open files, and dismount.

Link your Horses !

The even files lead up their horses briskly into their former places, and the officers in front return to their
posts

posts in the front rank; the non-commissioned officers falling back into the rear rank; the whole then bring the snaffle reins over the horse's head and link; each man ties the reins of his bridle to the right cheek piece of the bridle of his left hand horse, by a sliding knot close to the bit.

Forward—March !

The whole march forward and halt, except the sergeant major, quarter master, sergeant, and riding master, (who are to take charge of the horses) and one file on the right of each division, and one on the left flank of each squadron.

Each squadron then closes to their colours in the center, and forms two ranks at the distance of one yard; the officers remaining on the right of their subdivisions, and the supernumeraries and sergeants, that were in the rear, fall back into the rear of their respective subdivisions. The field officers remain on horse back.

The inspector makes a general inspection, by passing along the front of the men from right to left; thence, of the horses, from left to right. The colonel then orders

By Subdivisions—To the Right—Wheel ! March !

The whole wheel and march by the inspector, with drawn swords, saluting as they pass; the officers commanding subdivisions marching before the center of their subdivisions.

The regiment having past the inspector and arrived in front of the horses and formed in line, the horses in the rear, the colonel orders

To your Horses !

The whole face to the right about.

March !

They move off briskly to their horses, the supernumeraries to the flanks, the rear rank passing the intervals

vals between the horses of the front rank ; when the whole unlink and throw the reins over the horses' heads, and the even files rein back and double to the right ; when the whole face to the left about, and seize the bridle reins close to the bit, with the right hand ; at the same time the officers commanding subdivisions, lead their horses eight yards forward, and place themselves in the position for mounting ; the cornets with colours advance four yards.

Prepare—To Mount ! Mount !

The whole mount together ; the even files move up to their former places ; and the supernumeraries and sergeants on the flanks of the Squadron, retire briskly to their posts in the rear.

The officers may then be ordered to their posts, or remain in front, as the colonel thinks proper,

END OF PART FIRST.

A TREATISE

A
T R E A T I S E
ON THE
MILITARY ART.

PART SECOND.

C H A P. I.

Of Encamping.

IN the choice of camps the commander in chief has a copious field for the display of his skill and ingenuity, for much depends on a judicious position.

As an ingenious mechanic, or man of fine taste, discovers the beauties or defects of a piece of architecture, sculpture, painting, &c. by an immediate perception; so great military geniuses, by a sort of intuitive knowledge, see, at a single glance of the eye, the true extent of a plain; the height and form of a mountain; the depth, breadth, and termination of a valley; with all the advantages and disadvantages of the ground they intend to occupy; in short, the whole country within view, with all its circumstances and various combinations, is altogether perfectly known to the mind.

This

This sublime talent, which the writers on the art of war have termed the *military coup d' œil*, is the effects of genius, and long experience in the art of castrametation. For those who possess this talent, any rules that can be given will be futile ; but since the generality are to approach, step by step, towards perfection, in this, as in most other sciences, we shall venture to suggest a few hints, from such authorities as will, we believe, coincide with the sentiments of the experienced warrior.

With regard to the salubrity of the ground, Doctor Pringle, in his valuable *Treatise on the Diseases of the Army*, observes, that in dry weather, the camps are always most healthful on the banks of large rivers, because in the hot season, situations of this kind have a stream of fresh air from the water, tending to carry off both the moisture and putrid exhalations ; and in cantonments we ought not only to seek villages removed from marshy grounds, but such as are least choaked with plantations, and stand highest above the subterraneous water : He likewise observes, that the worst encampments are on low grounds, closely beset with trees ; for there the air is not only moist and hurtful in itself, but by stagnating, becomes more susceptible of corruption from the filth of the camp ; and when the military operations shall oblige the troops to remain long on marshy grounds, infected with the putrid air of stagnated waters, he advises, as the best expedient, to make frequent removes and not continue fixed to one camp ; for by shifting, the straw will be changed, the men will have more exercise, and the sinks will be left behind, which in camps are more than ordinarily noxious : But this must depend on the circumstances of the army, and the position of the enemy ; and therefore when the commanding officer has nothing to apprehend from the enemy, which is seldom the case, he should have regard to the salubrity of the ground and the conveniency of wood, water, forage, &c. But if there is one danger, the commander should consult the advantagefulness of the situation, and if his numbers are small, and he wishes to avoid the enemy,

he

he should frequently change his position, to prevent them from getting intelligence of his situation.*

We shall here suppose the army to be in the vicinity of the enemy, and the cavalry, for want of other quarters, necessitated to encamp in the field with the infantry ; either on the flanks, or any other part of the line, the situation of the army may require.

ARTICLE 1.

The manner of laying out a Camp, with the order of Encampment.

The army on the march for the place chosen for the camp ; the quarter masters of the cavalry are to be detached with a party of light troops, and the other quarter masters of the army, to the ground, proposed for the line of encampment, by the quarter master general ; when on their arrival they will be conducted along the line to the ground assigned for the cavalry. They will then mark out the ground for each troop and tent, and for the kitchens, horses, &c. and if materials can be procured they may erect the manger for the horses, as described in the following

Order of Encampment.

The cavalry, like the infantry, will encamp as they are drawn up in order of battle.

The

* This expedient was adopted by Gen. Greene, in the late American war. While he was unequal even to defensive operations, he lay seven days within ten miles of the British camp, but took a new position every night, and kept it a profound secret where the next was to be. By such frequent movements, Lord Cornwallis, the British commander, could not gain intelligence of his situation in time to profit by it. See Ramsay's History of the American Revolution.

The front of the camp will occupy the same extent of ground as the squadrons when formed in line ; and the interval between the squadrons will be the same, which is 20 yards.

The quarter master of each regiment is to be answerable that he demands no more ground than is necessary for the number of men there is actually with the regiment ; allowing 12 feet front for each tent, with its interval, excluding the tents of the commissioned officers.

No more tents are to be pitched than are absolute necessary, allowing one for the four sergeants ; one for the smith, farrier, saddler, and trumpeter, of each troop ; and one for every five dragoons with the equipments of their horses, &c.

The tents of the non-commissioned officers and privates are to be pitched in two ranks, with an interval of 6 paces (equal to twelve feet) between the ranks ; the tents of the non-commissioned officers to be in the front rank—the sergeants on the right, and the corporals on the left of their troops, in the right wing ; and the contrary, in the left wing of their respective squadrons.—Eighteen feet is to be allowed in the center of the right squadron, for the adjutant, the sergeant major, quarter master sergeant, and riding master, occupying the same extent in the center of the second squadron.

The captains' and subalterns' tents, are to be in one line, twenty feet from the rear of the tents of the men ; and in a line, with the line of captains' and subalterns' of the infantry, on the right or left. The captains' and first lieutenants' of the right squadron opposite the right of their respective troops ; and the second lieutenants' and cornets' opposite the left ; and the contrary in the left wing of the regiment.

The majors' tents in a line, 30 feet from the line of captains' and subalterns', opposite the center of their squadrons.

The colonel's tent is 20 feet from the line of majors', opposite the center of the regiment.

The pay master and surgeons encamp in a line, the front of their tents even with the rear of the colonel's ; the surgeons on the right, and the pay master on the left.

The

The quarter master encamps behind the center of the regiment, in the line of captains and subalterns.

The kitchens are to be dug behind the center of the several troops ; one for each troop, in a line twenty feet from the rear of the colonel's tent. The sutlers' tents (when there are any sutlers in the regiment) are to be between the kitchens.

The baggage waggons are to be placed in a line twenty feet behind the kitchens ; their horses to be kept with them.

The colours to be planted six paces before the center of their respective squadrons.

The manger for the horses to be erected thirty paces, or sixty feet in front of the tents of the men, on a line parallel to the line of tents ; to be constructed with poles and croched stakes driven into the ground, and interwoven with small bushes, or any material that will answer the purpose, which may be procured in the vicinity ; it should be at least four feet in width, that the horses which are to be placed on each side may have room to feed. There should be an interval of twenty feet between the manger of each squadron ; and likewise intervals between each troop, sufficient for a horse to pass through.

When the regiment is to remain but one night on the ground, it may make use of *picket stakes*, which are to be driven into the ground in the place of the manger ; from one to the other of these stakes, a rope is to be stretched, called the *picket rope*, to which the dragoons are to tie their horses.

The *forage* for the horses to be kept forty paces in front of the line of horses ; and if it be dry, it should be kept under cover, if possible.

The *sinks* of the first line are to be dug 100 yards in front, and those of the second line, the same distance in the rear of the camp.

The commanders of regiments are to be answerable that no tents are pitched out of the line of encampment, on any account whatever, except for the regimental hospital.

When the ground is marked out, and the manger completed, or the pickets erected, the quarter masters are

are to leave the detachments and return to their regiments, to conduct them to the ground, and inform them where they are to go for necessaries.

ARTICLE 2.

How to Enter a Camp, with the Method of Foraging,

The troops having arrived at the entrance of the camp, with swords drawn, the commanding officer of the first squadron will order

Return—Swords !

The men return swords, and the trumpets sound a march. The officers will close up their divisions to proper distances, dress their ranks and see that the pivots are covered.

The colonel will be careful to march the column directly towards the left flank of the manger, and when within 60 or 100 yards of it, the commanding officer of the first squadron, orders

By the Right—Advance by Files ! March !

The subdivisions of the first squadron file from the right, as described in Part 1st, Chap. VIII, Art. 3; and when they arrive at the manger, the ranks open to the right and left; the front rank and subdivision officers march along the front, and the rear rank sergeants and supernumerary officers along the rear of the manger, till they arrive at the right flank; when the commanding officer orders

Halt !

On which the front files halt, and face inwards to the manger; the succeeding files, as they arrive at their places, halt, and face inwards in the same manner, observing

serving to divide the manger equally between them, and leaving intervals between the subdivisions for the officers and sergeants. The other Squadron proceeds in the same manner.

The adjutant immediately turns out the men for the piquets in front of the regiment, and sends them under the care of proper officers to the grand parade, or other appointed rendezvous. The piquets being sent off, the commanding officers of the several troops dismount their men, and after they have made their horses fast to the manger, by the halters, they dismiss them to pitch their tents.

As soon as a troop have pitched their tents, the men immediately strip the horses and bring in the equipments, and deposit them with their arms in the tents, in such order that they may be able to find them in an instant; even in the darkness of the night; that they may prepare for action immediately, in case of an alarm.

The tents of the regiment being pitched, the adjutant will turn out the men for the camp and quarter guards, and also those who are to go for necessaries, and form and send them off to their several posts.

The commanding officer of the regiment will in the mean time, reconnoitre the ground, and, if necessary, order out a party to open communications on the right and left; in front for the troops, and in the rear for the baggage.

If *forage* is to be procured from a distance, a strong detachment must be ordered out as a covering party for the foragers; this detachment must precede the foragers, and on its arrival at the place appointed, the commanding officer will form a chain or line of vedettes, to protect and cover the foraging troops against the enemy's parties. When the forage is supplied out of barns, or by some village, the quarter master must attend to superintend the foraging.

The forage may be conveyed to camp upon the waggon, if the roads will admit; or it may be bound in trusses with cords and loaded upon the horses, and the men mount with it. Forage is sometimes conveyed in sacks, for which purpose each man is furnished with one; they should be seven or eight feet in circumference,

ference, and four or five in depth, with slings for the arms ; these being filled, and the men mounted, are to be placed by their comrades, *en croupe* ; but as close to their backs as possible.

The officers when out upon foraging parties, either in the field or in villages, must always march their men in a regular manner, to the places in which they are to forage, and after the foraging is over, they must draw them up, have the *roll* called, and march them back in the same order to camp.

Every officer ordered out on these parties, must be answerable that he brings back all his men ; he must therefore not suffer any man to pass the chain of vedettes, nor wander from his party.

When the army makes a *grand forage* it is generally under the direction of the quarter master general. This sometimes requires the operation of the whole army.

C H A P. II.

*Regulations concerning the Police of the Camp.**

WHEN a regiment enters a camp, the field and staff officers must take care that the encampment is pitched regularly ; that the sinks and kitchens are immediately dug in their proper places ; and that no tents are pitched in any part of the camp contrary to the orders prescribed.

At least one officer of a troop must remain on the parade, to see that the tents are pitched regularly on the ground marked out ; and that the men fodder their horses, wipe their backs, and curry them down properly ; and bring in their equipage, and place it in the tents, as before prescribed.

The

* In this chapter, we have followed the Baron Steuben, without much variation. His regulations being here applicable to cavalry as well as infantry.

The tents should be marked with the name of the regiment and troop to which they belong, to prevent their being lost or exchanged ; and the tents of each troop numbered ; and each serjeant should have a list of the tents with the names of the men belonging to each.

The cooking utensils are to be carried in waggons when the troops are on the march.

When a regiment is to remain more than one night on the same ground, the soldiers must cut a small trench around their tents, to carry off the rain ; but care must be taken that they do not throw the dirt up against their tents.

An officer of each troop must every day visit the tents, to see that they are kept clean ; that every utensil belonging to them is in proper order ; that no bones or other filth be in or near them ; and when the weather is fine, should order them to be struck about two hours at noon, and the straw and bedding well aired.

The soldiers should not be permitted to eat in their tents, except in bad weather. An officer of each troop must often visit the messes, see that the provision is good and well cooked ; that the men of one tent mess together ; and that the provision is not sold, nor disposed of for liquor.

If the weather is hot, and the troops are to remain on the ground several days, the men should construct a *booth* over the horses, to give them a shade. This may be made of crotched stakes and poles, and covered with boughs of trees, boards, or other materials which will obstruct the rays of the sun ; it should be of a height sufficient to admit a mounted dragoon to ride under without stooping ; the breadth sufficient to keep the horses completely in the shade.

The officers will often visit the horses, to see that the men fodder them regularly, and that they make a proper use of the forage ; that they curry and brush them down every morning, and clear away the dung from their feet as often as once a day at least. For further directions concerning the horses, see Chap. XI, Part 2d.

A subaltern, four non-commissioned officers, and a trumpeter, must every day be appointed for the police
O of

of the regiment, who are on no account to be absent during the time they are on duty.

The officer of the police is to make a general inspection into the cleanliness of the camp, not suffer fire to be made any where but in the kitchens, and cause all dirt to be immediately removed, and either burnt or buried. He is to be present at all distributions in the regiment, and to form and send off all detachments for necessities.

In case the adjutant is obliged to be absent, the officer of the police is to do his duty till his return; and for that purpose he must attend at the adjutant's tent, to be ready to receive and distribute any orders that may come for the regiment.

The trumpeter of the police must attend constantly at the adjutant's tent, to be ready at all times to communicate the necessary signals; and he must not absent himself on any account during the twenty four hours he is on duty, without leaving another trumpeter to supply his place till his return, nor then, without leave from the adjutant.

When any of the men want water, they must apply to the officer of the police, who will order the trumpeter to sound the established signal; on which all who want water must immediately parade before the center of the regiment, where the officer of the police will form and send them off under the care of two non-commissioned officers of the police, who are to be answerable that they bring back the whole detachment; and that no excesses are committed whilst they are out. Wood, and all other necessities, are to be brought in the same manner. Except in cases of necessity, not more than one detachment is to be out at a time.

The horses are to be watered at the sounding of the *watering call* in the morning, at noon, and at *retreat sounding*, under the command of their officers; not more than one squadron to water at a time. If the water is at a considerable distance from camp, the men are to carry their arms: The commanding officer taking all necessary precautions to prevent a surprise by the enemy.

The quarter master must be answerable that the
arade

parade and environs of the encampment are kept clean ; that the sinks are filled up and new ones dug every four days, and oftener in warm weather ; and if a horse or other animal dies near the regiment, he must cause it to be carried at least half a mile from camp and buried.

No non-commissioned officer, nor soldier, shall be permitted to pass the chain of sentinels round the camp, without permission in writing from the commanding officer of his regiment or squadron, which permission shall be dated the same day, and shall, on the return of the person to whom it was granted, be delivered to the adjutant, who is to return it to the commanding officer with his report.

Every detachment not conducted by a commissioned officer, shall have a written permission from a field officer, or officer commanding the regiment (or the officer of the police, if it be a detachment going for necessities ;) without which they are not to be permitted to pass the chain.

All officers whatever are to make it a point of duty to stop every non-commissioned officer or soldier they meet without the chain, and examine his pass ; and if he has not a sufficient one, or having one, is committing any excess, the officer must conduct him to the nearest guard, from whence he must be sent, with his crime, to his regiment.

The sentinels before the colours, must have orders, in case they hear any alarm in camp, or at the advanced posts, to acquaint the adjutant with it, who will inform the commanding officer of the regiment, or order an alarm sounded, if the case require it.

Once every month, the commandant should make a general inspection of his regiment, and examine into the state of the men, their horses, arms, ammunition, accoutrements, necessities, camp utensils, and every thing belonging to the regiment ; obliging the commanding officers of the several troops, to account strictly for all deficiencies. He should also, once a month, assemble the field officers and the eldest captain, to hold a council of administration ; in which should be examined the books of the several troops, and those of the pay master
and

and quarter master, to see that all receipts and deliveries are entered in proper order, and the affairs of the regiment duly administered.

All returns of the regiment are to be signed by the commanding officer ; he should examine them with the greatest care, before he suffers them to go out of his hands.

When a regiment is in a standing camp, it must be exercised by squadrons, three or four times every week, to keep it perfect in its evolutions. The commanding officer should sometimes cause the *alarm* to be sounded, to teach the men alertness in saddling and forming into squadrons. By being thus habituated to turn out on the shortest notice, the men will be taught steadiness, and thereby freed from those fatal effects often occasioned by the hurry of spirits and inattention to the commands of their officers ; which are common, while those movements are novelties.

In hot weather, the commandant should establish it as a rule, to have the troops early out to their exercises, before the cool of the morning is over ; for by this (says Doct. Pringle) not only the sultry heats are avoided, but the blood being cooled, and the fibres braced, the body will be better prepared to bear the heat of the day. The exercise of the soldiers will be no less the means of preserving their health, than of rendering them expert in their duty ; frequent returns of these, early and before the sun grows hot, will be more advantageous, than repeating them seldom, and staying too long out at a time.

The commandant must always march and encamp with the regiment, and must not permit any officer to lodge out of camp, nor in a house, unless in case of sickness.

The adjutant will keep a book, in which he must every day insert the general and other orders, and show them to the commanding officer of the regiment, who will add such as he thinks necessary for the regiment ; the adjutant must then assemble the first sergeants of the several troops, make them copy the orders, and give them their detail for the next day. He must also keep an exact detail of the duty of the officers and non-commissioned officers of his regiment, taking care to regulate his *roster* in such a manner as not to have too many officers.

officers or non-commissioned officers of the same troop on duty at the same time.

The adjutant must attend the parade at the turning out of all guards or detachments, inspect their dress, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and horses, and form them into divisions and subdivisions.

When the regiment parades for duty or exercise, the adjutant must count it off, and divide it into divisions and subdivisions, and carry the orders of the colonel where necessary.

Each captain will divide his troop into four or more squads, placing each under the particular care of a non-commissioned officer, who is to be answerable to the captain for the dress and behaviour of the men, and the good appearance of the horses and equipments of his squad. They must, therefore, frequently visit their squads, to examine the arms and equipments, and be present when the horses are dressed and fed; they should also attend to the discourses of the men, and acquaint themselves with the character of each dragoon; notice their schemes for deserting or marauding, and gain information of every transaction in their squads; and acquaint their officers with every thing necessary.

The first sergeant of each troop (under the inspection of the captain) in which he will enter the name and description of every non-commissioned officer and soldier; his trade and occupation; the place of his birth, and usual residence; where, when, and for what term he was enlisted; the bounty paid him; a description of his horse; the arms, ammunition, accoutrements, clothing and necessaries, delivered to him; with their marks and numbers, and the times when delivered; also copies of all orders, return furloughs, discharges, and every casualty that happens in the troop.

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

Of ROLL CALLS.

THE rolls will be called in each regiment at *to horse* and *retreat* sounding; at which times the men are to parade with their arms and horses; and at the sounding of the *morning call*, and at noon, the commanding officers of troops will cause the rolls of their respective troops to be called; the men parading for that purpose without arms or horses, and to be detained no longer than is necessary to call the roll.

The first sergeant of each troop must every morning, at roll calling, deliver a report to the captain, of the state of the troop, specifying the number of men and horses present and fit for duty, those on duty, men sick in quarters and hospital, on furlough, on command, absent by and without leave, and all casualties that have happened in the preceding twenty four hours.

The non-commissioned officers are to visit their respective squads a quarter of an hour after *watch sounding*; see that they are all present and retired; and make their report to the commanding officer of the troop.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier is to be absent from roll call without permission from the commanding officer of the troop.

No commissioned officer is to be absent from roll call, without permission from the commanding officer of the regiment.

C H A P. IV.

*Of the INSPECTION of the MEN, their DRESS,
HORSES, and ACCOUTREMENTS.*

“IT is a maxim, which needs no illustration, that nothing can be of more importance in an army, than the cloathing and feeding it well ; on these, the health, comfort, and spirit of the soldier, essentially depend.”*

Therefore, the oftener the soldiers are under the inspection of their officers, the better ; for which reason, every morning at sounding *to horse*, they must inspect the dress of the men, to see that their clothes are clean, whole, and put on properly ; their hands and faces washed ; their heads dressed according to the form prescribed by the colonel ; their horses curried, brushed, and trimmed in the best manner ; their accoutrements clean and properly adjusted, (particular attention must be paid to the saddles, that they do not gall the horses) and every article about them in the greatest order. Those who are guilty of repeated neglects in these particulars, are to be confined and punished. The field officers must pay attention to these objects, taking proper notice of those troops where a visible neglect appears, and publicly applauding those who are remarkable for their good appearance.

Without an attention to these objects, many of the men will soon contract a slovenly habit in their dress, and lose “that military pride, without which,” says Gen. Washington, “nothing can be expected from any army.” When the season is favourable, the men may be permitted to bathe themselves, if any river is near ; the commanding officers of troops sending them by small detachments under the care of non-commissioned officers.

Every Saturday morning the captains are to make a general inspection of their troops, and examine into the state of the mens’ necessaries ; observing that they agree in quantity with what is specified in the troop book ;
and

* General Washington’s official Letters to Congress.

and that every article is the man's who shows it ; for which purpose, and to discover theft, every man's things should be marked ; if any thing is deficient, strict inquiry must be made into the cause of it, and should it appear to be lost, pledged, sold, or exchanged, the offender must be punished.

C H A P. V.

Of the DIFFERENT SOUNDS of the TRUMPET.

ACCORDING to the regulations for the infantry, the different daily beats of the army are to begin on the right, and to be instantly followed by the whole army ; to facilitate which, the *drummers' call* is to be beat by the drummers of the police, a quarter of an hour before the time of beating, when the drummers are to assemble before the colours of their respective battalions ; and as soon as the beat begins on the right, it is to be immediately taken up by the whole army.

The daily *signals* of the cavalry are to be sounded in the same manner, and at the same time with those of the infantry, when encamped with them. At the time the *drummers' call* is to be beat, the trumpeters of the police of the cavalry, will sound the *trumpeters' call* ; when the trumpeters will assemble before the center of their respective regiments, and as soon as the beat begins by the drummers, the trumpeters begin to sound, passing along the front of their respective regiments, from the center to the right, thence to the left, and back again to the center, where they finish.

The different sounds are as follow :

1st. *Sounds before a march.*

Boots and Saddles, is sounded only when the whole are to move, and is the signal for the troopers to boot, saddles, strike their tents, and get ready for a march.

To

To Horse, is the signal to mount the horses and repair to the colours.

The March, is for the whole to remove.

2d. Daily Sounds.

The Morning, or *Stable Call*, is sounded at day break, or when it is light enough to read writing, and is the signal for the dragoons to rise, dress themselves, and fodder their horses, and the sentries and vedettes to cease challenging.

The Watering Call, is sounded half an hour after the morning call, and is the signal for watering the horses : This signal is also to be used when any of the men want water, by the direction of the officer of the police.

To Horse, is made use of, as a daily signal, and is the third sound in the morning in the camp ; it assembles the dragoons for the purpose of calling the roll, and inspecting the men and horses for duty.

The Retreat, is sounded at sun set, for calling the roll, warning the men for duty, and reading the orders of the day ; it is also used as a signal for a retreat in battle.

The Watch, is for the dragoons to repair to their quarters, where they are to remain till the morning call is sounded the next morning, if not sooner called.

The Alarm, is the signal for getting under arms, in case of an alarm.

The Chamade, is to desire a conference with the enemy.

The Charge, is sounded as a signal for an attack, upon the enemy.

Other Signals.

Adjutants' call—*1st Sergeants' call*—*Trumpeters' call*—*Skirmishers' call*. These signals are generally established by custom, in camp.

Of GUARDS and VEDETTES.

ARTICLE 1.

Of the different Guards of the Army, and the method of posting them.

THE different guards of the army, according to the Baron Steuben's regulations, are to consist of

- 1st. Out post and piquet guards.
- 2d. Camp and quarter guards.
- 3d. General and staff officers' guards.

The piquet guards, are formed by detachments from the line, and are posted at the avenues of the camp, in such numbers as the general, commanding, thinks necessary for the security of the camp.

If the country towards the enemy is open and level, the cavalry will furnish guards for the out posts particularly those that are most advanced towards the enemy, more or less strong in proportion to the importance of the place; the officers on *these posts* are in a particular manner required to render themselves *judges of their situation, and to post their vedettes in the most proper places.*

The camp and quarter guards are for the better security of the camp, as well as for preserving good order and discipline.

Every regiment, whether it consists of two or more squadrons, will furnish a camp and quarter guard to consist of

Sub. Sergt. Corp. Trump. Drag.

1	1	2	1	30,	For the camp guard.
	1	1	0	12,	For the quarter guard.

The camp guard of the front line is to be posted three hundred paces in front of it, and that of the second line the same distance in the rear of the second line, each opposite the center of the regiment.

The

The camp guard will post ten sentinels, viz. one before the guard, two on the right, and two on the left ; these five sentinels, with those of the battalions of infantry, of both lines, forming a chain in front and rear of the camp ; the sixth and seventh before the colours, the eighth, ninth, and tenth at the manger in front of the horses.

The adjutant general will order two flank guards from the line, to consist of a commissioned officer, and as many men as are necessary to form a chain of sentinels on the flanks of the army ; these guards are to be furnished by the infantry, as the cavalry generally furnish the parties sent out to reconnoitre the enemy.

The intention of the camp guards being to form a chain of sentinels round the camp, in order to prevent improper persons from entering, or the soldiers going out of camp, therefore they are to be increased or diminished to answer that purpose.

The quarter guard is to be posted twenty paces in the rear of the line of waggons behind the center of the regiment, and will furnish four sentinels, viz. the first at the guard, the second on the right, and the third on the left of the guard ; and the fourth before the tent of the colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment.

The camp and quarter guards are to mount on foot, with swords and pistols : During the day the sentries are to be posted with drawn swords, the blade resting upon the right shoulder, and a pistol slipped into the leathern case fixed to the belt of the cartridge box ; but as soon as dark, they return swords, and stand with the pistol in the right hand, with folded arms, the muzzle resting over the elbow of the left arm.*

The different guards are all to mount at one hour, to be regulated by the commanding officer for the time being.

The camp and quarter guards are to parade before the center of the regiment, where they will be formed by

* A dragoon on horse back, and posted to observe the enemy, is termed a vedette, but when dismounted, we shall, for sake of distinction, call him a sentry.

by the adjutant, and immediately sent off to their posts.

NOTE. All guards (except those which are honorary) should ordinarily be of force proportioned to the number of sentinels required, allowing three *relieves* to each post.

ARTICLE 2.

Of the Formation of Guards.

The camp guard is to be drawn up in two ranks, at one pace distant, divided into two divisions, the commanding officer on the right of the guard, with the trumpet on his right; the sergeant on the right of the second division, and the corporals in the rear of the guard, one to each division.

The quarter guard is to be drawn up in one rank, and divided into two divisions; the sergeant on the right of the first, and the corporal on the right of the second.

The out posts and piquet guards are formed on the grand parade by the officer who is to command the guard, and an adjutant of cavalry or a brigade major; these guards are generally commanded by a field officer, and composed of detachments from the whole cavalry, in such numbers as the general, commanding, thinks necessary for the security of the army.

As soon as a detachment arrives upon the grand parade, the officer, having dressed the ranks, takes post eight yards in front of the detachment, the sergeants fall back a horse's length in the rear, and the corporals remain on the right.

Each detachment takes post on the left of that preceding it; and is examined by the officer who is to command the guard (who we shall suppose is a major.)

When the whole are assembled, (which suppose to consist of officers, non-commissioned officers, trumpets, and men, equal to a squadron of four troops) the adjutant dresses

addresses the line, counts the files from right to left, and takes post on the right. The major then commands,

Attention !

Draw—Swords !

Officers—and Non-Commissioned Officers—

To the Center—March !

The officers then march to the center and form themselves according to seniority in one rank, twenty paces in front of the guard ; the sergeants advance and form in one rank, eight paces in rear of the officers.

The major then appoints the officers to their posts in the following manner :

The 1st on the right of the	- -	1st	Subdivision.	1
2d on the left of the	- -	8th		10
3d on the right of the	- -	5th		6
4th on the right of the	- -	3d		15
5th on the right of the	- -	7th		4
6th on the right of the	- -	2d		13
7th on the right of the	- -	6th		8
8th on the right of the	- -	4th		12
9th on the right of the	- -	8th		3
10th in the rear of the	- -	1st		7
11th in the rear of the	- -	8th		16
12th in the rear of the center of the Squad.				5
13th in the rear of the	- -	3d		14
14th in the rear of the	- -	7th		9
15th in the rear of the	- -	2d		11
16th in the rear of the	- -	6th		2

See the annexed figure.

The

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The major then appoints the officers to their posts in the following manner :

The 1st on the right of the	- -	1st	Subdivision.	1
2d on the left of the	-	8th		10
3d on the right of the	- -	5th		6
4th on the right of the	-	3d		15
5th on the right of the	- -	7th		4
6th on the right of the	-	2d		13
7th on the right of the	- -	6th		8
8th on the right of the	-	4th		12
9th on the right of the	- -	8th		3
10th in the rear of the	-	1st	Subdivision.	7
11th in the rear of the	- -	8th		16
12th in the rear of the center of the squad.				5
13th in the rear of the	-	3d		14
14th in the rear of the	- -	7th		9
15th in the rear of the	-	2d		11
16th in the rear of the	- -	6th		2

See the annexed figure.

The

The non-commissioned officers are posted thus—A sergeant a horse's length behind each subdivision, the remaining eight sergeants, with one corporal, to cover the officers in the ranks, the corporal in the rear of the ninth officer ; the other corporals are equally divided to each subdivision, and posted on the right, except one on the left of the squadron.

While this is performing, the adjutant counts off the guard into four divisions and eight subdivisions, leaving proper intervals between the subdivisions for the officers who are to command them.

The major having appointed the officers, and the Squadron being divided as above, he commands

Officers—and Non-Commissioned Officers—

To your Posts !

The officers and non-commissioned officers face outwards from the center.

March !

They go directly to their posts in the squadron.

The major then advances to the general officer of the day, and informs him that the squadron is formed, and takes his directions relative to the exercise.

The general of the day will order such exercise and manœuvres as he thinks proper.

The exercise being finished, the trumpets are then to sound from right to left of the parade, and passing behind the officer of the day, take post on their left.

The major then receives the parole and countersign from the brigade major of the day, and commands,

Poise—Swords !

He then advances to the general, acquaints him that the guard is formed ; and, on receiving orders to march them off, he commands,

Rest

*Rest—Swords !**By Subdivisions—To the Right—Wheel ! March !*

They wheel, and march by the general, the officers and subdivisions saluting him as they pass, and when the whole have passed, they wheel off and march to the post.

Every guard, consisting of twelve or more men, is to be divided into two or more divisions, or subdivisions, according to its strength ; any number that mount guard on horse back, not exceeding forty eight to form in one rank ; no subdivision to contain more than twelve nor less than six files.

When a guard consists of more than forty eight men, it forms two ranks, and where the numbers will admit, eight files should make a subdivision ; this being the best possible number for a subdivision of cavalry : For example—Sixty four men in two ranks make thirty two files ; these divided by eight, give four subdivisions for the guard ; the first officer takes post on the right of the whole, the second on the right of the fourth subdivision, the third on the right of the second, the fourth on the right of the third, and the fifth on the left of the guard ; the remainder, if any, take post in the rear ; a non-commissioned officer to cover each officer in the ranks, and the remainder equally divided to the subdivisions in the rear of the guard.

ARTICLE 3.

Of Relieving Guards and Vedettes.

The guards in camp will be relieved every twenty four hours ; the guards without the limits of the camp will ordinarily be relieved in the same manner ; but this must depend on their distance from the camp, and other circumstances, which may sometimes require their continuing on duty for several days. In this case, the men must be previously notified, to provide themselves accordingly.

sordingly. The guards are to march in the greatest order to their respective posts; marching by subdivisions, wherever the ground will permit, with their swords drawn.

When the new guard approaches the post, the officer of the old guard having his guard mounted, commands

Poise—Swords !

And his guard poise their swords.

The new guard marches past the old guard, and takes post two or three paces on its right, (both guards fronting towards the enemy) and the officer commands

Poise—Swords !

And the new guard poise their swords. The two officers then approach each other, and the relieving officer takes his orders from the one to be relieved; both officers then return to their guards, and command

Rest—Swords !

Non-Commissioned Officers—Forward—March !

The non-commissioned officers of both guards, who are to relieve the vedettes, advance in front of the new guard; the sergeant of the new guard then tells off as many vedettes as are necessary, and a corporal of the new guard, conducted by a corporal of the old guard, relieves the vedettes, beginning at the guard. When the vedette sees the relief approach, he poises his sword, and the corporal, halting his relief at six paces distance, commands

Poise—Swords !

And the relief poise their swords; when the corporal commands

Take Post—March !

The man on the right of the relief marches forward with the corporal, and posts himself at the right hand of the

the vedette to be relieved, who gives him (the new vedette) his orders ; and the old vedette marches round the right flank of the relief, and places himself on the left, where he halts, facing to the front, and dresses with the rank ; at the same time, the new vedette faces his horse to the left about. The corporal then orders

Rest—Swords !

And the relief, with the vedettes, rest their swords.

Forward—March !

The relief proceeds in the same manner till the whole are relieved.

When the corporal returns with the old vedettes, he leads them before the old guard, and dismisses them to the ranks.

NOTE. If the vedettes are numerous, the sergeants are to be employed, as well as the corporals, in relieving them.

The officer of the old guard then forms his guard in the same manner as when mounted, and marches them, in order, to camp. When the old guard marches off, the new guard poise their swords till they are gone ; then rest, move to the left, and take the places of the old guard.

The relief of vedettes is always to be marched with the greatest order, in one rank, with swords drawn ; the corporal often looking back, to observe the conduct of the men. If an officer approaches, he is to order his men to poise their swords ; resting them again when he has passed. The corporals are to be answerable that the vedettes, when relieving, perform their motions with the greatest spirit and exactness, and that they deliver their orders directly.

As soon as the new guard has taken its post, the officer orders a sergeant to take down the names of the guard, and the number of the posts, in the following manner :

No.

No. of the Posts.	Hours they go on.		
	10 and 4	12 and 6	2 and 8
	Men's names.	Men's names.	Men's names.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

E X P L A N A T I O N.

Suppose the guard to consist of twenty four men, and to furnish eight vedettes ; they are divided into three relieves ; and the posts being numbered (beginning always with the post at the guard) each man's name is put down against the number of the post at which he will always be placed, during the guard.

The vedettes are to be relieved every two hours, thus : Suppose the vedettes of the first relief to go on at 10 o'clock, they will remain on till 12, when they are relieved by the second relief ; the second relief remains till 2, when they are relieved by the third ; the third remains till 4, when they are relieved by the first relief, &c.

By this method, an officer knows what particular man was at any post during any hour of the day or night.

The foregoing directions will serve as well for the camp and quarter guards, as for the guards who mount with horses.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 4.

Instructions for Officers on Guard;

The commanding officer of a guard, should consider the importance of the trust reposed in him; since on the due execution and faithful discharge thereof, not only the safety of his guard depends, but frequently that of the whole army, and perhaps the state to which it belongs. On this duty an officer has frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself in the display of his judgment, vigilance and bravery.

As it is highly necessary an officer should have some knowledge of his situation, he must, immediately after relieving the old guard, visit the vedettes and examine the ground round his post; and if he thinks the vedettes are not sufficient to secure him from a surprise, he is at liberty to place more, acquainting the officer of the day, who visits the posts, therewith; but without his leave, he is not to alter any that are already posted.

He must frequently cause the roads, leading to the enemy, and to the next post, to be well reconnoitred by an officer of the guard, or for want of one, by an intelligent non-commissioned officer, and some faithful men.

He must inform himself of every thing necessary for his security, and use every possible precaution against a surprise.

If a suspicious person, or a deserter from the enemy approaches, he must stop him, and send him to head quarters, or to a superior officer.

He must on no account suffer the men to unsaddle their horses, take off their accoutrements, or straggle from their post. If water or other necessaries are wanted for the guard, they must be sent for by a non-commissioned officer and some men, (with their arms if at an out post) on no account suffering a soldier to go by himself; nor any party to be out whilst the vedettes are relieving.

He must examine every relief, before it is sent off, to see that their arms are loaded, and the horses and accoutrements.

coutrements in the best order, and that the men are well acquainted with their duty.

At every relieve, the guard must parade (on horse back if it mounts with horses) and the roll must be called; and during the night, (and when near the enemy, during the day) the guard must remain on horse back till the relief returns.

During the day, the men may be allowed to dismount, but constantly to keep the reins of the bridles in their hands; and to rest themselves as much as is consistent with the safety of the guard. But in the night, a part of the guard must always be kept on horse back, which may be relieved alternately; and on no account may any man be permitted to lie down or sleep, but must constantly keep by his horse, and be ready to fall into the ranks on the least notice.

After the *counter sign* is given out, the vedettes are to challenge all that approach them; and if any person after being ordered to stand, should continue to approach or attempt to escape, the vedette, after challenging him three times, must fire upon him.

A vedette must take the greatest care to prevent a surprise. He must never suffer the person who advances to give the counter sign, to approach within reach of his horse; and he must always draw a pistol, placing his sword in the bridle hand.

A vedette, on perceiving any person approach, must challenge briskly, *Who comes there?* And never suffer more than one to advance, till the counter sign is given; if the person challenged has not the counter sign, the vedette must call a sergeant of the guard, and keep the person a little distance from his post till the sergeant comes to examine him.

Whenever a vedette on an out post, perceives more than *three men* approach, he must order them to stand; and immediately pass the word for a sergeant of the guard; the officer of the guard must immediately draw up his guard in good order and send a sergeant with a party to examine them. The sergeant must advance with a pistol in his hand, and order the commanding officer of the party to advance, and must conduct him to the officer
of

of the guard ; who, in case he is unacquainted with his person, and does not choose to trust either to his clothing or his knowledge of the countersign, must demand his passport, and examine him strictly, and if convinced of his belonging to the army, he must permit him to pass with his command.

If a vedette, on challenging, is answered, *relief ! patrole !* or *round !* he must order the sergeant or corporal to advance with the countersign, and if he is then assured of their being the relief, or patrole, &c. he may suffer them to pass.

A vedette should be alert upon his post, and observe his orders exactly and inviolably ; ask no reasons for them, nor dare to think them of little importance. The excuse of a soldier convicted of quitting or sleeping on his post, frequently is, that he thought no accident or bad consequence could attend it. How absurd ! The necessity of his being posted there, is evident by his being ordered there. There may (though unknown to him) be a large quantity of gun powder, money, or other valuable stores, of which his officer may not think proper to inform him. It is his orders which are to be his guide ; and by adhering to them, he is sure to discharge his duty.

In case one of the guard deserts, the officer must immediately change the countersign, and send notice thereof to the officer of the day, who is to communicate the same to the other guards, and the adjutant general.

Between every relief, the vedettes must be visited by a non-commissioned officer and three or four dragoons, and as often as possible by an officer.

The officers should take the greatest care to instruct the vedettes in their duty, explaining it to them every time of their mounting ; and if any should get the least disguised with liquor, they must not on any account be suffered to go on sentry.

When an officer discovers the approach of an enemy, he must immediately mount his guard, and send notice to the nearest general officer, particularising as much as possible, their numbers, and every material circumstance ; call in his vedettes, and put himself in the best posture of defence. If he is at an advanced post, where he is not.

not to expect any reinforcement, and perceives the enemy are too strong for him, (the reality of which he is to be sure of) he is to make his retreat to camp in good order, and march through woods, villages, defiles, &c. which will render his retreat easy.

Should the enemy pursue a guard into camp, the officer must retire with the guard, through the intervals of the battalions or squadrons; and forming in the rear of the line, wait orders.

C H A P. VII.

The METHOD of Going and Receiving the GRAND ROUNDS.

THE general and field officers of the day will visit the several guards as often as they shall judge proper.

ARTICLE 1.

Day Rounds.

When the officer of the day approaches a guard, the vedette at the guard calls to the guard to *parade*; the guard immediately mounts and parades, and on the arrival of the officer of the day, the commander of the guard orders,

Poise—Swords!

The guard poise their swords, and the officers salute.

Rest

Rest—Swords !

The officer of the day will examine the guard, to see that none are absent ; that the arms, accoutrements and horses, are in complete order ; that the officers and non-commissioned officers are acquainted with their duty ; and that the vedettes are properly posted, and have received the proper orders.

He will also make any further enquiries and give such orders as he judges necessary.

All general officers are at liberty to visit the guards and make the same examination.

The officer of the guard shall give the *parole* to the officer of the day, if demanded.

ARTICLE X.*Night Rounds.*

When the officer of the day arrives at the guard from whence he intends to begin his rounds, he will make himself known as such, by giving the officer of the guard the *parole*. He then examines the guard, and demands an escort of a sergeant and two dragoons, with whom he proceeds to the next guard.

When the rounds are challenged by a vedette, they will answer *Grand rounds !* the vedette will reply, *Stand, grand rounds ! Advance, sergeant, with the counter-sign !* Upon which the sergeant advances and gives the counter-sign ; the vedette will then return his pistol, recover his sword, and call, *Advance, rounds !* and as the rounds pass by, he will point his sword.

When the vedette at the guard challenges, and is answered, *Grand rounds !* he will reply, *Stand, grand rounds ! Parade the guard ! Grand rounds !* Upon which the vedettes calling the guard is to be paraded immediately, with drawn swords ; the officers taking their posts.

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The officer of the guard will then order a sergeant and two men to advance towards the rounds and challenge. When the sergeant comes within ten paces of the rounds, he is to halt and challenge briskly. The sergeant of the rounds is to answer, *Grand rounds!* The sergeant of the guard replies, *Stand, grand rounds—Advance, sergeant, with the countersign!* and orders his men to poise their swords. The sergeant of the rounds advances alone, and, giving the countersign, returns to his rounds; and the sergeant of the guard calls to his officer, *The countersign is right!* on which the officer of the guard calls, *Advance, rounds!* The officer of the rounds then advances alone, and on his approach the guard poise their swords. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the guard to the commanding officer, who keeps his post on the right, and gives him the parole. He then examines the guard, orders back his escort, and taking a new one, proceeds in the same manner to the other guards.

C H A P. VIII.

HONOURS to be paid by GUARDS to GENERAL OFFICERS and others.

TO the commander in chief, major generals, brigadier generals, and officers of the day, the guards are to mount their horses and poise swords; and the trumpets salute according to their rank. Excepting from these rules a general officer's guard, which pays honours only to officers of superior rank to the general whose guard it is.

To colonels; their own quarter guards turn out once a day and poise their swords; after which they only turn out with drawn swords.

To lieutenant colonels; their own quarter guards turn out once a day with drawn swords; after which they only turn out and parade with their arms.

To

To Majors ; their quarter guards turn out and parade with their arms.

When a lieutenant colonel, or major, commands a regiment, the quarter guard is to pay him the same honours as ordered to a colonel.

All sentries and vedettes poise their swords to general officers, and the field officers of their own regiments ; to all other officers they stand with drawn swords.

The President and Vice President of the United States, all Governours in their own States, and Committees of Congress, at the army, shall have the same honours paid them as the commander in chief.

When a detachment with arms passes before a guard, the guard shall be mounted, and the trumpets of both sound a march. If it be a detachment of infantry, their drums beat a march.

When a detachment without arms passes, the guard shall parade and mount their horses.

After dark no honours are to be paid ; and when near the enemy no honours are to be paid, at any time, with drums or trumpets.

C H A P. IX.

Of PATROLS.

THE patrols usually consist of a few men, commonly commanded by a sergeant. They are always detached in the night, generally to dangerous places, and more than once to the same. They should therefore avoid, as much as possible, going at stated hours, and not keep constantly one way, either in their march out or return.

The patrols are always to march some considerable distance behind one another, especially in passing defiles, narrow lanes, &c. and are not to enter any village without having first detached a dragoon, to reconnoitre it,

that they may discover whether the enemy have any parties posted there.

The men who are farthest advanced in front of the patrol, are frequent to halt and listen whether they can hear any thing, for which purpose they must dismount and lay their ears close to the ground ; on horse back they are to move gently as possible, and are not to sing, speak loud, nor smoke tobacco, as the least fire can be perceived in the dark : The horses must also be prevented as much as possible from neighing, or making a noise with their feet.

When patrols happen to meet in the night, it is difficult to determine whether they are from the same army, or are enemies ; therefore the patrols who first discover the other may conceal themselves on the side of the roads behind bushes, ditches, or any thing at hand, to examine the others to see if they are stronger ; and in that case it may sometimes be prudent to let them pass unmolested, and the patrol concealed may return another way to their post, and report what they have seen ; but if they find them weaker, he who commands the patrol must challenge briskly, and if they prove to be an enemy, he must charge them at full speed, sword in hand, and fire upon them, if necessary to make them surrender.

Signals are sometimes ordered for patrols, by which they may discover friends from enemies. These are commonly a certain number of strokes upon the cartridge box, or the saddle. On the butt of the firelock, for infantry, which is answered by an appointed number ; but a word is generally thought to be safer.

Patrols are sometimes to be kept going round the army, in order to prevent desertion ; particular care being taken that one patrol constantly succeeds another, so as to render it impossible for any to escape them.

When a patrol is challenged by a sentry or vedette, on an out post, the commander of the patrol is to answer, *Patrol 1* and name the guard from which he is detached ; the sentry will then order him to halt, and if the patrol consists of more than three men, he will call for a sergeant of the guard ; the commander of the patrol may then advance and give the counter-sign, which he must do

do without the least delay and with a low voice, to prevent any party, which may be lurking about, from hearing the word.

As soon as a patrol returns to its post, the commander of the patrol must make a report to his officer of every thing he has seen or heard, and all that happened during his patrol, with a particular description of his route, both in his march out and return.

C H A P. X.

Of the Preservation of HEALTH, and the Care of the SICK.

THE care of the sick in the army is intrusted principally to the surgeons; but much depends upon the regulations established for the preservation of health, while the troops are employed in the field; and though the diseases unfortunately incident to a military life, cannot be wholly prevented, yet they may be rendered much less frequent, by a due attention to the means which are generally within the reach of every one, even while employed in the field, in presence of the enemy; and therefore, as Doct. Rush very pertinently observes, "that officer will best perform his duty to his men, who obliges them to take the most care of their health."*

Doct. Pingle, author of "*Observations on the Diseases of the Army*," who has written for the information of officers as well as physicians, from whom our observations in this chapter are principally taken, attributes most of the disorders incident to troops in the field, to the following causes—viz.

1. *Heat and Cold.* To heat, when sentinels are placed without cover, or frequent reliefs in scorching heats; or when the troops march, or are exercised in the heat

* *Medical Observations.*

heat of the day ; or when imprudently the men lie down & fall asleep in the sun—all which circumstances are apt to bring on distempers, varying according to the season.

In cold weather, the want of warm barracks, fuel, and additional clothing, is productive of various disorders.

2. *Moisture.* This, says our author, is one of the most frequent cause of sickness. The soldiers suffer much from damp barracks and tents, particularly when encamped on low grounds, where there is a constant exhalation from the subterraneous water, and from exhalations of marshy grounds or meadows, in the vicinity of the camp, that have been flooded, and but lately drained. As for summer droughts, we are never thence to infer an over-dryness of the air ; for as long as there are vegetables perspiring, the air will scarce ever want humidity sufficient for health.

3. *Putrid Air*, arising from the corrupted water of marshes, human excrements, and other putrid animal substances, lying about the camp in hot weather ; straw rotting in the tents, and effluvia from the hospitals crowded with men, ill of putrid distempers, or barracks full of men which are not kept clean.

4. *Errors in Diet.* Our author does not impute many disorders to these. All that he admits on this head is, that there may be certain rules of diet, by the observation of which, soldiers may be made somewhat less liable to sickness ; but there can be none proposed to make any considerable exemption, if the weather, the ground, and other circumstances do not concur in favouring their health. Excess of eating, and the immoderate use of spiritous liquors, and fruits, are particularly prohibited.

5. *Excess of Rest and Motion, Sleeping and Watching, and, from want of Cleanliness.* The infantry, when in the field, are subject to the extremes of labour and inactivity, though the most frequent errors are on the side of rest ; but the cavalry have a more uniform life ; having little fatigue by marches, and a constant, but easy exercise, in the field and in quarters, in the care of their horses ; their cloaks keep them dry in rains, and serve for bed clothes at night—obvious reasons why they are not so sickly as the infantry.

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We shall now point out, from the same author, the precautions to be used for the preservation of health, in the order of the above mentioned *causes of sickness*.

1. *How to prevent Diseases arising from Heat and Cold.*

In hot weather, make early marches, that the men may come to the ground before the heat of the day; see that none of the men sleep out of their tents, which in fixed encampments may be covered with boughs to shade them from the sun; turn out the troops for exercise and fatigue before the cool of the morning is over, and shorten the sentinel duty, when they cannot be posted under cover.

The preservatives against cold consist of clothes, bedding and fuel. Experience shews the utility of under-waistcoats and watchcoats for the infantry, and cloaks, at all times for the cavalry. *Fuel* should be furnished sufficient for cooking the provisions, correcting the dampness of the barracks, and the rigour of a severe winter—trusting rather to warm clothing and exercise, than to fire, for preventing diseases arising from cold.

Flannel shirts or waistcoats next to the skin, are found to be serviceable at all seasons of the year. Doct. Rush informs us, in his *Observations upon the Diseases of Military Hospitals*, that those officers who wore these shirts, in the late American war, generally escaped fevers and diseases of all kinds.

2. *How to prevent Diseases arising from Moisture.*

Choose dry and airy habitations for quarters; in the field make good trenches round the tents to carry off the water, and lessen the natural moisture of the ground. It is of great importance to allow the soldiers plenty of straw, and to have it often renewed; but if new straw cannot be procured, it will be proper to have the tents struck every day, for a few hours, and the straw well aired. Without this precaution, it will not only grow damp, but soon rot and become unwholesome.

The officers should have their bedding upon bedsteads; and never lay the matrats on the grass.

Oil-cloths, spread on the ground of the tents, and kept dry, intercept much of the rising vapour.

Towards the end of the season, when the weather grows cold and damp, it will be found useful to burn spirits in the evening, in order to warm and correct the air of the tent. But at no time must the air be confined too much, even in cold weather, especially when sick.

3. *How to prevent Diseases arising from Putrid Air.*

The preservatives mentioned under moist air, are in a great measure applicable here. As for encampments near marshy grounds, in which the troops must remain, in the dangerous season, it will be better to flood the fields entirely than to leave them half dry; for the shallower the water the more it will corrupt, and the evaporation will also be greater in proportion. Sometimes a small remove from marshes may prevent a general sickness; but if this be inconsistent with the service, we must be contented to palliate what cannot be avoided. But as this is chiefly to be done by diet and exercise, we shall postpone the rules, till we come to treat of them.

To preserve a purity in the air, let there be some slight penalty, but strictly inflicted, upon every man that shall ease himself any where about the camp, except on the sinks. Let the sinks be made deeper than usual in hot weather, and once a day a thick layer of earth thrown into them, till they are nearly full, and then they are to be well covered, and supplied by others. It may also be a proper caution, to order the sinks to be dug either in front or rear, as the then stationary winds may best carry off their effluvia from the camp; but this may deviate from the mode prescribed for encamping, and will be impracticable where a large army is encamped in a body.

It is generally known how much a want of cleanliness will concur with other things to produce sickness in camp; the officers therefore judge right for the health of the men, as well as their appearance, when they strictly require the cleanliness of the persons, clothes, barracks, and tents, of the soldiers.

4. *How*

4. *How to prevent Diseases arising from Improper Diet.*

A fundamental rule, and indeed almost the only one needful, when there is plenty of wholesome food, is to oblige the men to eat in messes; by which means we may be assured that the provisions will be more likely to be well cooked, and palatable; in as much as what is agreeable to the majority, has the best chance for answering that character. In hot weather vegetables ought to make a great part of the diet. A due proportion of spirits is of service. Let us not confound the *necessary* use of spirits in camp, with the vice of indulging them at home; but consider, that soldiers are often to struggle with the extremes of heat and cold, with moist and bad air, long marches, wet clothes, and scanty provisions.

In the violent heats of summer, vinegar will be found to have a good effect in correcting the too great putrescency of the blood; this may be used with the vegetables, and also mixed with water for drink: But the surest way of making soldiers take an acid, would be by mixing either vinegar or spirit of vitriol with such a proportion of spirits as may be thought a proper quantity for each man, by way of preservative against diseases.

To a long subsistence upon salted provisions, without a sufficient quantity of vegetables, or other acedent foods, to which troops, especially in garrisons, are frequently under a necessity of submitting, is generally attributed to the ravages sometimes made by the *scurvy* among troops.

In the late siege of Gibraltar, the salutary effects of lemons and oranges were experienced, in preventing and curing this fatal disorder. "It was not uncommon to see men, who some months before were hale and equal to any fatigue, supporting themselves to their posts upon crutches, and even with that assistance scarcely able to move along. The most fatal consequences, to the garrison, were to be apprehended from this terrible disorder, when a Danish vessel, from Malaga, laden with lemons and oranges, was directed to their relief, which the

governour

governour immediately purchased, and distributed to the garrison. They were immediately administered to the sick, who devoured them with the greatest avidity. The salutary effects were almost instantaneous ; in a few days, men who had been considered as irrecoverable, left their beds to congratulate their comrades on the prospect of once more becoming useful to their country."

" Various antiscorbutics were used without success, such as acid of vitriol, sour crout, extract of malt, essence of spruce, &c. but the only specific was fresh lemons and oranges, given liberally ; or when they could not be procured, the preserved juice in such quantities, from one to four ounces *per diem*, as the patient could bear. Whilst the lemons were found, from one to three were administered each day, as circumstances directed. The juice given to those in a most malignant state, was sometimes diluted with sugar, wine, or spirits ; but the convalescents took it without dilution."

" Women and children were equally effected, nor were the officers exempted from this alarming disorder. It became general at the commencement of the winter season, owing to the cold and moisture ; and in the beginning of the spring, when vegetables were scarce."

The above information, relative to the *scurvy*, is selected from the " History of the Siege of Gibraltar," where it is inserted " for the benefit of those who may hereafter be under similar circumstances," and for the same purpose it is *here* inserted.

Avoid drinking *cold water* in *hot weather* : Doctor Rush informs us, that in some seasons, four or five persons have died suddenly in one day, from this cause, in Philadelphia. These are generally labouring people, who seek to allay their thirsts by drinking the water from the pumps in the streets, and who are too impatient, or too ignorant, to use the necessary precaution for preventing its morbid or deadly effects upon them.

To prevent these, the doctor advises, when it is drank out of a vessel, to grasp it fast, for a minute or longer, with both hands. This will abstract a portion of heat from the body, and impart it at the same time to the cold liquor, provided the vessel is made of metal, glass, or earth. But if it is to be drank by bringing the mouth

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in contact with a pump, or spring, always wash the hands and face, previously to drinking, with a little of the cold water.*

As for the officers, their chief rule of diet, in sickly times, is to eat moderately, avoiding all turfeits and indigestion. Wine is necessary; but excess in every thing is at this time particularly dangerous.

5. *How to prevent Diseases, arising from Errors in Exercise.*

When the service requires it, hardships must be patiently endured; but they will be attended with less sickness, if care be taken to supply good provisions, and plenty of dry straw. When dispatch is not required, short marches before the heat of the day, with proper halts, are so far from harassing the troops, that nothing can be more conducive to the preservation of their health.

In fixed camps there is always more sickness from inactivity than from fatigue; for the soldiers left to themselves are naturally indolent.

The exercise of a soldier may be considered under three heads; the first relates to his duty, the second to his living more commodiously, and the third to his diversion.

The two first of these are generally regulated by orders, and the practice of the army; but as to diversions, nothing can be enforced. The men must therefore be encouraged to them, either by the example of their officers, or by small premiums to those who shall excel in any kind of sport, which shall be most proper for answering this purpose. But herein some caution is necessary, with regard to excess, because, people generally observe no medium between their love of ease and pursuing the most violent exercise; and however necessary motion may be to troops in fixed camps, we are to beware, on the other hand, of giving them too much fatigue, especially in hot weather, and in times of sickness;

* *Rush's Medical Observations.*

ness ; and above all, in exposing them to wet clothes, which is the most frequent cause of camp diseases.

We come now to the care of soldiers in time of sickness, so far as it may fall under the direction of the officers. And here it may be observed, there is nothing which gains an officer the *love* of his men more than his care of them when under the distress of sickness ; it is then he has the power of exerting his humanity and generosity, in providing them with many necessaries which they may stand in need of, and which may contribute to a recovery.

Two or three tents should be set apart in every regiment for the reception of such sick as cannot be sent to the general hospital, or whose cases may not require it.

Once every week (and oftener when required) the surgeon will deliver the commanding officer of the regiment a return of the sick of the regiment, with their disorders, distinguishing those in the regimental hospital from those out of it.

When a soldier is sent to the hospital, the non-commissioned officer of his squad, shall deliver up his arms, accoutrements, and horse, to his captain, who shall deliver them over to the quarter master of the regiment.

When a soldier has been sick, he must not be put on duty till he has recovered sufficient strength, of which the surgeon shall be judge.

The non-commissioned officers, who have the care of squads, shall every morning, at the roll calling, give a return of the sick men and horses of their respective squads, to the orderly sergeant, who must make out two of the troop—one of the sick men, and deliver it to the surgeon, who must immediately visit them and order such as he thinks proper to the regimental hospital ; the other of the horses, and deliver it to the farrier, who will immediately examine them to find out their disorder and administer the necessary remedies.

The surgeons are to remain with the regiment as well on the march as in camp, that in case of accidents they may be at hand to apply the proper remedies.

C H A P. XI.

*DIRECTIONS for the CARE and PRESERVATION
of HORSES in time of WAR.*

THE care of horses in the cavalry, is an important part of the duty of officers as well as soldiers ; for on it depends, in a great degree, the reputation and utility of a corps. All officers are to take particular care that the men fodder their horses regularly, that they rub down, curry them well, and keep them clean ; and that they imbibe a regard for them, and learn to be sensible of the many advantages accruing to themselves in consequence of the pains they bestow upon them ; for which reason it is necessary to be inculcated, as much as possible, by all officers, that for the horse to be in good condition, whether in an engagement or on a march, is of the highest utility.

The officers must also frequently inspect the valises to see that the horses are not incumbered with unnecessary baggage, and every article which is not indispensably necessary must be taken away ; without this precaution the horses will frequently be ruined with the weight of superfluous articles.

The horses must be inured to fatigue, but they ought to be broken to it by degrees, and familiarised to it by length of time ; without this they will be of very little service in the field.

If a regiment or detachment is posted near the enemy, the horses will receive no damage, though kept saddled for the space of twenty four hours, provided the officers only take care that the men loosen the girths of the saddles a few times in the day, and wipe the backs of the horses. This greatly comforts them, keeps them at ease, and they will be less apt to gail : And care should be taken to keep the pads of the saddles soft, and clean from sweat and dust.

After a march, the men should examine their horses' feet, see whether any of their shoes are missing ; or if those they have on are not misplaced, or hurt their feet ;
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they should also pick and clean them of the earth and gravel, which may have got betwixt the shoes and soles; they should take particular notice when they unsaddle, that the saddles do not rest upon the withers or backbone; and that one part of the pad does not press upon the back more than another.

As it does not require much art to keep the horses in good order, after every thing necessary for that purpose has been provided, the officers must make it their study; notwithstanding it should *sometimes* be attended with some extraordinary trouble and expense, to preserve them constantly in that state; and by their application and diligence, endeavour to have them, even in the worst of times, in a fit condition for service.

It is the duty of every officer to acquire a knowledge of the diseases to which horses are subject, and the medicines proper to be applied; such acquirements being essential to their preservation.

Officers should instruct their men in what manner to load their horses so as not to gall their backs; taking care at the same time that the baggage is always well packed up, and as much as possible of an equal weight on each side, and that the saddles and every part of the equipage is in complete order.

It is not only for the interest of the state, for a regiment to be kept complete and in good order, but in a particular manner that of the officers belonging to it; because they will then always have it in their power to outflank the enemy, and with horses robust and full of vigour, they will certainly overpower them. Every officer, therefore, as his life, honour and reputation are depending, is required to discharge his duty with the utmost diligence; and take all possible care to keep them, as well as the men, in constant good order.

C H A P. XII.

ARMY DECAMPING, MARCHING, and Forming in
ORDER of BATTLE.

ARTICLE I.

Decampment and March of an Army.

WHEN the commander in chief resolves the army shall move, he gives the necessary orders to the quarter master general and the general of the day, who are to lay out the order of marching agreeably to the plan proposed by the general in chief.

Suppose the army to consist of two brigades of infantry, of four regiments each, making sixteen battalions, and one regiment of cavalry containing two squadrons; with a proper proportion of field artillery; and that the whole are encamped in two lines, the second brigade making the rear line, with the cavalry on the right of the first.

At retreat beating (sun set) the army receives the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

"Camp, September 10, 1798.

"THE army marches to-morrow; the general beats at three in the morning, the assembly at four, and to march a quarter of an hour after, by the right, in one column. The cavalry make the head of the column—the second brigade marches in the rear of the first—the field pieces at the head of their respective brigades, and the baggage succeeds in the rear of the column."

NOTE. The order of the march for the baggage and artillery must be adapted to circumstances. If the enemy are in front, the baggage marches in the rear of the column; but if they are in the rear, it marches in front; in both cases commanded by a field officer; and whatever place it may occupy in the line of march, the waggons

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must follow in the same order as their respective regiments. The field pieces always march at the head of their respective brigades, unless circumstances determine the general to order otherwise.

The order for the march of the army being given, the adjutant general will appoint the field officers for the advance, baggage, and rear guards, and issue orders to the brigade majors to have ready their respective quotas of officers and men, for the guards.

If the country is champaign, the cavalry generally form the vanguard; but if it be wooded and broken, or enclosed with fences, ditches, &c. this guard is commonly composed of infantry, supported, where the country will admit, by detachments of cavalry.

At beating of the *general*, at the time mentioned in the orders, the cavalry sound *boot* and *saddles*; on which the cavalry immediately boot, saddle their horses, pack up their furniture and equipage, and the whole strike their tents, and load them, with the other baggage, into the waggons, which must fall into the line of march ordered for the baggage.

At this signal, all general and staff officers' guards, and those of the commissaries, and also the camp and quarter guards of the cavalry, must return to their respective regiments.

At beating the *assembly*, the trumpets sound *to horse*, at which the cavalry immediately mount and form into squadrons in front of the manger, and the infantry form into battalions on their respective parades; the guards ordered must then be conducting by the brigade majors or adjutants of the day, to the rendezvous appointed for the advance guard, where the field officer who is to command will form them into corps according to their numbers, and divide them into proper divisions. The commanding officer of the vanguard must have with him an intelligent guide, and get every information necessary concerning the road.

Each troop should send a man to march with the baggage, under the command of the quarter master sergeant of the regiment, who are to see that the waggons follow in their proper order.

An officer of each squadron must be appointed to superintend the striking of the tents, and loading the waggons. He must see that the tents are properly tied up; that no provisions or other articles are packed in them; and that the tent poles are tied in a bundle by themselves. He must not suffer the waggons to be overloaded, nor any thing to be put into them but what is necessary.

NOTE. If a waggon breaks down upon the march, it must be put out of the line, that it may not impede the march of the others.

The signal for the march being given, the whole wheel to the right—the cavalry by subdivisions, and begin the march. The greatest attention is necessary in the marching of troops. The men being allowed to march at their ease, with their ranks and files open, without the greatest care, get confounded one with another, and if suddenly attacked, the whole line is in danger of being thrown into confusion.

The advance guard will march at a distance from the main body proportioned to its strength; and must never enter a defile, or wood, without having first examined it, to avoid falling into an ambuscade.

The advance guard, besides its patrols in front, must have flank guards, commanded by officers or sergeants. These are to march one hundred yards from the flanks, and are to keep up even with the guard. The like guards are also to be detached from each battalion and squadron in the column; particularly if the ground is favourable for the enemy's ambuscades.

When the column meets with a defile, or any great obstacle, it must halt, and after it has been thoroughly examined, one half of the troops may pass, but in the greatest order and as quick as possible; after which they halt and wait till the remainder have passed, when the whole are to continue the march.

The advanced cavalry attached to the vanguard, are not only to reconnoitre in the front, but on the flanks; and are to scour all woods, defiles, hollow ways, &c. They may also send parties up to the top of every neighbouring hill, to view the country.

On the march no orders are to be communicated by *calling out*, but they must be sent by the adjutant or brigade majors from regiment to regiment. The

The roads being generally too narrow to admit the front of a subdivision, the cavalry may file from the right, as described in Part I, Chap. VIII, Art. 3.

Though troops do not always march immediately before an enemy, it is of infinite consequence that they should march as if in the enemy's presence. Equal and well ordered marches, contribute not only to the preservation of the army, but likewise accustom the troops to be always ready to attack or repulse the enemy. For further directions concerning the march of an army, see Part IV, Vol. II.

ARTICLE 21

Army forming in order of Battle.

The army advancing in the order described in the preceding article; suppose the vanguard meets the army of the enemy, the commanding officer must halt his guard, put himself in the best posture for repelling their advanced parties, and immediately dispatch an officer to the commander in chief, with an account of the numbers and species of the troops, with every other circumstance possible. If the general wishes to bring on an engagement, and the ground is suitable, he dispatches an aide de camp to the commander of the cavalry, with orders to form his regiment in a line to the front, to oppose and keep back the enemy till the infantry shall have formed in order of battle; on which the colonel directs the commanding officer of the first column to incline to the right, and form squadron facing the enemy; and sends his adjutant to the commander of the other squadron with orders for it to incline to the left and form in line with the first squadron. If too closely pressed by the enemy, the first column may deploy into line on the ground it occupies when the general's order is received, and the second may incline to the left, march up and form on the left of the first; or, the second may form a
second

second line in the rear of the first, or divide and march up to the right and left flanks of the first, and form in line with the first squadron, as shall be ordered. If the vanguard are closely pressed, it may retire through the interval or round the flanks of the squadron, to the infantry, or any other place prescribed.

While the cavalry are forming, the general dispatches orders to the first brigade to form a line to front the cavalry upon its first battalion (then in column); and to the second brigade, to form a second line in the rear of the first on its first column, in the same manner.

The four first columns in each brigade, march off to the right, either by files or by wheeling the columns; and when they have gained their proper distances they march up to the line, previously marked by officers, and points of view, and deploy into line fronting the cavalry; at the same time, the four remaining columns of each brigade move off to the left, till they have also gained proper distances, when they march up and dress their front platoons with the battalions already formed, and deploy on the line.

NOTE. If the enemy should advance and repulse the cavalry, and there is not time to form the lines as above, the first column of each brigade may deploy on its own ground, the other seven inclining outwards; the third, fifth, and seventh, to the right; the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, to the left; and taking proper distances from each other deploy into line with the first battalions in each brigade.

The army may be formed into the above position more expeditiously by halting the whole, and deploying each *battalion column* into line on its own ground; when each brigade may deploy from the center, upon the principles laid down in the evolutions for the infantry in the Baron Steuben's regulations; and when the ground will permit, perhaps this may be the most simple method, as the difficulty of judging of the proper extent of ground required for the battalions in the line, will be avoided; but the irregularity of almost every piece of ground sufficiently extensive for an army to operate upon, renders it very difficult to march by battalions and form as above.

The

The baggage remains in the rear of both lines, under the care of its escort. The field pieces will be distributed along the line as the commander shall direct.

If the cavalry are still in front, they may now be ordered to retire round the flanks, or through the intervals of the battalions, to the rear, or where the commander shall think proper; where they are to remain drawn up as a *corps de reserve*, and wait order.

By these methods an army is formed in order of battle most expeditiously. The forming of the cavalry is almost instantaneous, and they will effectually cover and protect the infantry, while forming, against the enemy's advance parties.

The adjutant general will superintend the forming of the army, and will see that the battalions march up to the ground assigned them, and that the field pieces are distributed along the line and every corps posted agreeably to orders.

The majors of brigade are to pay the utmost attention to the forming of their respective brigades, and are to carry the orders from their several generals to the commanders of regiments, with punctuality and without the least delay.

The adjutants are always to be ready to execute the commands of their respective colonels, with alacrity and exactness; and are to see that their respective regiments form with the greatest celerity and in the best order.

The preceding schemes, may serve to give the officers some idea of the movement of an army, and the manner of forming it, in order of battle; which, though it be ever so large, may thus be regulated, whether it marches to the front or rear, by the right, left, or center, in one or more columns; it being necessary only to observe in the orders for marching, that such brigades, regiments or corps, form such and such columns, and march to the front flanks or rear, from the right, left, or center.

The manner of forming in order of battle is the province of the general, and must be different according to the different make and circumstances of the ground, and the number and species of his own, and of the enemy's troops; but the necessary celerity in forming the line, when the heads of the columns arrive at the ground, depending

depending upon the method of marching, and the intelligence of the commanders of regiments, battalions and squadrons, it is therefore necessary that they should be perfectly acquainted with the method of forming the line of battle, that the army may be arranged with the greatest celerity and facility, when it meets the enemy.

C H A P. XIII.

DECAMPMENT of a REGIMENT Quartered in a VILLAGE.

WHEN a regiment detached from the army and quartered in a village, is to decamp, the colonel issues orders specifying the time for sounding the necessary signals; which, if the regiment decamps in the morning, should be given out the preceding evening at *retreat* sounding.

As soon as the order for decamping is given to the adjutant he will appoint the officers for the advance, rear, and baggage guards, and assemble the orderly sergeants (by causing the *sergeant's call* to be sounded; by the trumpeter of the police) and give them the detail of the non-commissioned officers and men required from their respective troops for the guards, and direct them to copy the orders for marching, which they are to deliver to their respective captains.

The strength of the guards must be in proportion to the number of men in the regiment, and are to be well mounted.

Half an hour before the time for marching, the trumpeter of the police is to sound the *trumpeter's call*, when the trumpeters of the regiment assemble, and at the time mentioned in the orders, the whole are to sound *boots and saddles*, the trumpet major conducting them into all parts of the village where the regiment is quartered; at this signal the whole are to boot, saddle their horses, pack up their equipage and furniture, and load the waggons; all.

all out posts and other guards are to retire to the regiment at this signal, and get ready to march with their troops.

At sounding *to horse* the whole are to mount and form into squadrons on the parade appointed; the guards ordered must then be formed into corps by the adjutant, and divided regularly into divisions, subdivisions, or sections, according to their strength.

The adjutant must inspect the arms, accoutrements, men, and horses, of the guards, to see that they are in complete order for action, and if he finds any man too weak to undergo the fatigues, he must send him back to his troop, and get a better in his place; he must do the same when he finds a horse hurt, sick, or not well shod.

The baggage must be placed according to the disposition ordered, and the waggons are to be numbered, and follow regularly in numerical order.

The baggage of the cavalry ought to be curtailed as much as possible on a march. A superfluity in this article tends greatly to impede the troops, and draws after it a thousand inconveniences, and if briskly attacked, it frequently happens that the commanding officer is under the necessity of abandoning it to the enemy. It is therefore the duty of a colonel, not to permit any *heavy baggage* with his regiment. The officers are on all occasions to confine themselves to objects of the first necessity.

At sounding the *march*, the whole are to wheel by subdivisions, as shall be ordered, and begin the march, preceded by the vanguard.

NOTE. When secrecy is required, the troops decamp without any trumpet signals; for which purpose orders are transmitted to each corps through their proper channels, particularising the time and order of marching.

For the precautions to be taken on the march, when near an enemy, see Part II, Chap. XII, Art. 1, and also Part III, Vol. II.

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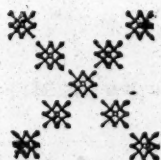
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ERRATA.

The Author's distance from the Press, prevented him from Revising the proof sheets ; the Reader is therefore requested to correct the following Errors :

Page 11, line 12, for *ingredients* read *ingredient*.
Page 12, line 17, for *that is* read *that it is*. Page 18, line 2, for *they* read *the men*. Page 21, line 11, for *an* read *a*. Page 61, line 5, for *left* read *right*. Same page, line 8, for *performing* read *forming*. Page 65, line 26, for *troop* read *troops*. Page 67, line 16, for *and they post* read *and post*. Page 68, line 23, for *division* read *divisions*. Same page, line 2 from bottom, for *5th* read *4th*. Page 70, line 2, for *the files* read *the front files*. Same page, line 2 from bot. for *up the* read *up to the*. Page 83, line 5 from bot. for *column* read *squadron*. Page 84, line 7, for *facing* read *falling*. Same page, line 18, for *up the* read *up to the*. Same page, line 20, for *subdivision* read *subdivisions*. Page 85, line 14, for *subdivision* read *subdivisions*. Same page, line 16, for *subdivision* read *subdivisions*. Page 97, line 1, for *section* read *sections*. Page 106, lines 1 and 2, for *intervals* read *interval*. Page 109, line 3, for *run* read *rein*. Page 111, line 9, for *columns* read *column*. Page 114, line 9, for *manœuvre* read *manœuvres*. Page 115, line 9, for *divisions* read *subdivisions*. Page 116, line 15, for *columns* read *column*. Page 117, line 21, for *columns* read *column*. Page 118, line 19, for *files* read *file*. Page 125, line 20, for *left* read *right*. Page 128, line 9, for *subdivisions wheel* read *subdivision wheels*. Same page, line 14, for *guides* read *guide*. Page 132, line 25, for *light* read *lift*. Page 141, line 3, for *then* read *thus*. Page 142, line 12, for *subdivision* read *subdivisions*. Page 144, line 9, for *subdivisions* read *subdivision*. Page 147, line 3, for *head* read *heads*. Page 150, line 3 from bot. for *one* read *any*. Page 152, line 10, for *absolute* read *absolutely*. Page 161, line 24, after the word *troop* read *must keep a book*. Page 164, last line, for *saddles* read *saddle*. Page 170, line 7, from bot. for *the* read *his*. Page 172, line 1 from bot.

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for directly read correctly. Page 179, line 3 from bot. for upon which the read upon the. Page 184, line 7, for cause read causes. Page 187, line 29, for attribute to the read attribute the. Page 198, line 8, for order read orders.

Page 64, line 18, after the words rank is sized, the whole, to the bottom of the page, to be annexed to the Note at bottom, to read thus—To form this rank into two, agreeable to the directions in chapter 4, count off one quarter of the files from each flank towards the center, and call them wings—then order Wings—Forward—March! Both wings advance the length of a horse to the front. Passage—To the Center! The wings close up to the center and form a front rank. The officers will carefully observe that the files cover properly. The troop is now to be counted off into proper divisions, and the officers and non-commissioned officers are to take their posts.

Same

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